

Soviet Opening 2 Reactors to Inspection

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has agreed to open two of its nuclear reactors to international inspectors this month, Western diplomats have reported.

It would be the first time for Moscow to allow impartial outside inspection of any of its nuclear installations, civilian or military, to determine how they work and verify what they are doing.

In the next two to three weeks, experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, are to examine two Soviet reactors of the pressurized-water type to ensure that they are being used to generate electricity and not for military purposes.

The inspection invitation prefaces the Aug. 27 opening in Geneva of a monthlong conference of 128 countries to review the working of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

At the conference, both the Soviet Union and the United States are likely to face charges by Third World countries and others that they have not honored their treaty commitments to promote disarmament and to share peaceful nuclear technology with other nations.

Western analysts see the Soviet decision as a demonstration of

Moscow's support for nonproliferation and as a way for it to distract attention from lack of progress at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

Diplomats and officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency say that the same purpose might have been behind Moscow's announcement last week that it would suspend underground nuclear

cow's refusal to allow inspections has thwarted attempts to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty and has hampered other arms control negotiations, officials say.

The Soviet decision on inspection also puts pressure on China: they say, to sign the nonproliferation treaty and allow inspection of its nuclear power plants.

France, which has not signed the treaty but agrees to behave as if it had, also allows the Vienna-based agency to inspect its civilian plants.

The Soviet Union agreed in February to do the same, and in recent weeks it rushed through the preparations for inspections this month, the sources said.

Widespread feeling that the United States and the Soviet Union had not carried out their treaty commitments on nuclear disarmament and technology-sharing caused the breakdown of the last review conference, in 1980, when a majority of delegates refused to sign the communiqué.

Prospects for this year's conference appear little better.

Many Western experts fear that a second failure risks seriously weakening international confidence in the treaty, thus undermining the elaborate system of international inspection.

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Some officials say the Soviet move could have wider political significance. By agreeing to inspection of civilian nuclear plants, it may be moving closer to accepting on-site inspection of nuclear activity with military implications.

at testing from Aug. 6 until the end of the year.

They saw similar motives behind President Ronald Reagan's invitation to Moscow the same day to send observers to monitor a U.S. atomic test.

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Ordinarily, countries signing the treaty renounce nuclear weapons and agree to open all their nuclear installations to International Atomic Energy Agency inspection as a safeguard against cheating.

But Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, which had nuclear weapons when the treaty was drafted, were allowed to retain those weapons and were exempted from international inspection. In return, these so-called "nuclear weapon states" agreed to work for

4: West Bank

Students Held By Israelis

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In the face of U.S. State Department criticism of the revival of harsh security measures in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli authorities have arrested four Palestinian college students under "administrative detention" and have moved to deport seven Palestinian detainees who were released from confinement in May under a prisoner exchange, the security authorities confirmed Tuesday.

Israeli officials said that despite the U.S. criticism of the renewed use of deportations and indefinite "administrative detention," they and other measures would be used to combat terrorism in the occupied territories and in Israel.

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said of U.S. officials during a tour of the West Bank on Tuesday: "I'm sorry that they are sorry. We will continue to do all we find necessary to ensure security for the Arab inhabitants who wish to live in peace, and security for the Jewish inhabitants. We will fight terror without any playing around; and we will maintain law and order."

Mr. Rabin added that the Israeli government "will search for ways, including administrative detentions and deportation, against those who actively agitate for terrorist acts and disturbances."

The U.S. State Department, reacting to Sunday's cabinet decision to impose stronger new measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, said in a statement Monday that it deplored the violence that



Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, right, during a 20-minute visit to the occupied West Bank city of Nablus.

led to the cabinet decision, but added:

"Nevertheless, we regret the cabinet's decision and hope that these measures will not be implemented. As we've said in the past, we consider such measures as likely to foster further tensions."

The military command said that the four held under administrative detention, all students at An-Najah University in Nablus, were local leaders of the al-Fatah military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The sources said further that the ultimate goal of the Israeli government was the permanent closure of the university.

The seven Palestinians who have been scheduled for deportation by Sunday were among 1,150 Arab detainees exchanged in May for three Israeli soldiers.

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The agreement would establish a permanent joint council with government ministers from Dublin and London.

Ministers from Ireland will make suggestions to the British government and pass along complaints from Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority, the report said.

The agreement also would set up a security commission to bring together police officials from the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, the BBC said.

Other provisions include giving Irish names to some streets and making it legal to fly the Irish flag in the north.

The agreement would not meet Irish demands for the abolition of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a militia composed almost exclusively of Protestants, the BBC said.

Britain also will not allow judges from Ireland to sit in on terrorist trials in Northern Ireland.

Latin American Nations Pressured For New Moves to Ease Debt Burden

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Latin American governments are feeling increased political pressure for new financial arrangements that would ease their foreign debt burden and allow more rapid economic growth after three years of austerity, according to regional economic specialists.

A consensus is forming in the region that the measures adopted since the debt problem emerged as a major issue in 1982 have been only partially successful, the specialists said, including Mexican officials and U.S. banking sources.

Most of the public calls for change have come from Latin

America's leftist intellectual community, which is vocal but politically weak. Peru's action indicated that some of the region's smaller debtors might take positions that the larger ones could feel compelled to adopt to save face.

The problem is that the issue has become more political now," a senior American bank executive said. "People are saying that those who wanted radical measures, such as a capping of interest payments, were right."

Latin America's debtors generally have sought to avoid confrontation with U.S., West European and Japanese banks and government agencies that hold the region's debt of \$350 billion.

The banks' nightmare of a "debtors' cartel" styled after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has not occurred; the debtors have accepted the banks' position that each country's debt should be handled individually.

The three largest debtors — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, responsible for almost three-quarters of the debt total — have publicly rebuffed President Fidel Castro's proposal for a moratorium on debt payments. The three did not send official delegations to the Havana session. They also have rejected or shied away from Peru's unilateral action, which was viewed by many as a populist publicity stunt.

"I don't think that Peru wants to declare itself an outlaw in the international financial community," said a senior United Nations official who monitors Latin American economies. "It wants to provoke the banks, and get better terms later."

But the debtors are thinking

with China, the vicar general is willing to go only so far. A picture of Pope John Paul II hangs on his office wall, and Father Lam said he is not planning to take it down despite Beijing's efforts to create a "patriotic" Chinese Catholic Church independent of the Vatican.

"There is no Catholic Church without the pope," Father Lam said. "If you got to go to prison, then you got to go to prison. So many people martyr for their faith in the world, and Macao is no exception."

Throughout Macao, there are thousands of people like Father Lam, preparing for the changes that may come when this blend of Mediterranean architecture, Las Vegas-style casinos and Chinese back alleys is governed by Beijing, rather than by Lisbon.

Yet, eager as he is for an accommodation

The United States has been ordered to impose sanctions on Japan for violating international whaling quotas. Page 2.

In the Agca trial, questions grew about the erratic behavior of the chief witness. Page 5.

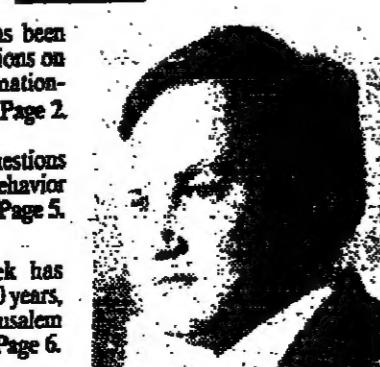
Mayor Teddy Kollek has played peacemaker for 20 years, meanwhile turning Jerusalem into a cultural center. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BankAmerica Corp. reduced its quarterly dividend on its common stock for the first time since 1932. Page 9.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 21.73 to 1,325.16, the sharpest one-day loss since Feb. 8, 1984. Page 8.

INSIDE



Don Fehr, acting director of the association of major league baseball players, announced that a strike would begin Tuesday night. Page 15.

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Bishop Tutu confers with a police officer in Daveyton.

Tutu Defies Ban on Politics at Funerals Bishop Defuses Confrontation With South African Police

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

DAVEYTON, South Africa — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu openly defied the government's ban on political demonstrations at funerals for the first time Tuesday and then interposed himself between black mourners and white security forces to prevent a violent confrontation.

Bishop Tutu's intervention and negotiations with the police defused a situation in which bloodshed had appeared inevitable.

In a show of force, dozens of armored vehicles and hundreds of heavily armed soldiers and police officers had encircled an angry crowd of about 1,500 mourners, most of them teen-agers.

Bishop Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, pleaded with youths not to provoke a clash.

"You are young," he said. "I would urge you, don't do anything which will give the system a chance to hurt you."

The police arrested 30 persons after firing tear gas and rubber bullets into a crowd.

It was one of several incidents of unrest reported Tuesday in areas outside the government's declared state of emergency.

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg persuaded the police to supply seven buses to transport the crowd to a local cemetery for the burial of a 16-year-old victim of previous unrest, and he persuaded the youngsters to board the buses and conduct themselves peacefully.

Last month he intervened to prevent a crowd from attacking a black man accused of collaborating with the white authorities.

Meanwhile, the police in Brandfort in the province of Orange Free State raided the house of Winnie Mandela, the banished wife of the imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Mrs. Mandela was not at home during the raid.

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Bishop Tutu came to the black township of Daveyton, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, to preach at a funeral for three women who were killed two weeks ago in clashes with the police, but the police ordered the families to hold separate funerals.

Speaking at the home of one of the victims, he condemned the regulations, announced by South Africa's white-minority government last week, that prohibit any mention of political issues at funerals for victims of South Africa's continuing unrest.

Citing defiance of the high priest of Jerusalem by the apostle Peter in the New Testament, Bishop Tutu told the crowd: "I do not want to defy the government. But the Scriptures state quite clearly when there is a conflict between the law of God and the law of man, we must obey God and not man. And so at funerals I will continue to preach the gospel."

The denizens of Macao's nightspots are getting ready to defend their turf.

"We are a monument here now. We are an institution," asserted Jerome Steph, director of the "Crazy Paris" review, a show in which

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In Macao, Priests and Nighthawks Fret Over Chinese Future

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

MACAO — The Reverend Domingos Lam, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Macao, sat in his office one day recently and contemplated the uncertain future of his church after this four-century-old Portuguese enclave becomes part of China.

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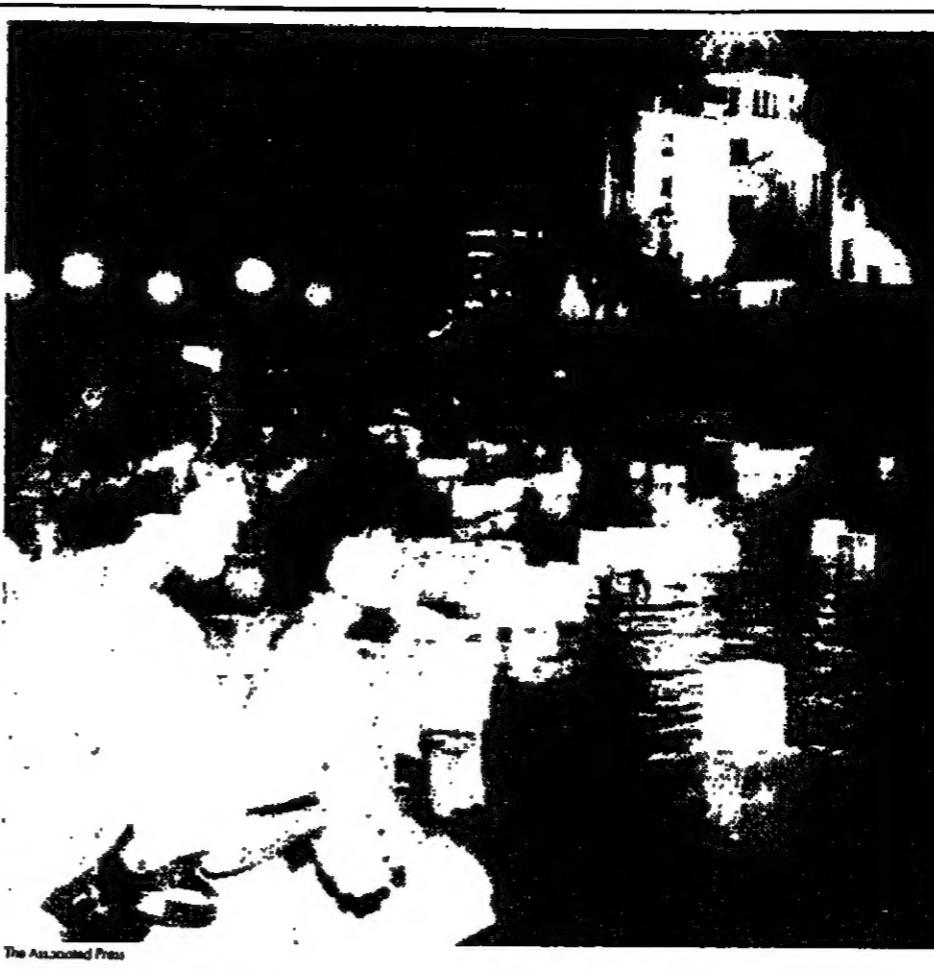
Yet, eager as he is for an accommodation

Macao probably will be the first test of the Chinese concept of "one country, two systems," which is the doctrine of official tolerance for different ways of life that the Chinese Catholic Church independent of the Vatican.

Two months ago, China announced that it was ready to begin talks with Portugal concerning the future of Macao, thus indicating its willingness to take control here. For the past two decades, Portugal has been volunteering to vacate the colony but until now China had always politely turned down the offers.

Macao was once the center of all European trade and contact with East Asia. It survives mainly as a tourist resort and a free-

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Relatives of Hiroshima bombing victims, top, floated candle lanterns Tuesday night on Motoyama River. Pacifists staged a "die-in" at the city's bomb memorial.

Hiroshima Marks Day of Devastation

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — With a minute of silent prayer, the release of 1,500 doves and the offering of ritual flowers to 138,690 dead, Hiroshima marked the 40th anniversary Tuesday of its devastation in history's first nuclear attack.

About 55,000 Japanese and foreigners gathered for ceremonies in Peace Memorial Park, an oasis of

The psychological legacy of Hiroshima persists. Page 3.

trees, monuments and relics of the bomb, code-named Little Boy, which was dropped at 8:15 A.M., Aug. 6, 1945.

The assemblage fell silent Tuesday at the precise time the bomb fell 40 years earlier. Several hundred people threw themselves to the ground in a "die-in" at the "Atom Bomb Dome" the only ruin that the city has preserved. Other people prayed in apartments, by riverbanks and in nursing homes.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, speaking at the ceremony, appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve real progress toward nuclear disarmament in the summit meeting their leaders have scheduled for this fall.

Mr. Nakasone also pledged to uphold Japan's own "three non-nuclear principles" — never to produce nuclear weapons, never to possess them, and never to allow them to be introduced into Japanese territory.

Sources close to Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblat said they might press for a constitutional amendment to shorten the president's term of office from six years to three years.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, reaches the midpoint of his term Sept. 23, and the sources said the amendment could provide a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Ordered To Penalize Japanese on Whale Quota

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court ruled Tuesday that the United States must impose sanctions against Japan for violating international whaling quotas.

A three-judge panel of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, rejecting arguments of the administration, said that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige was required by law to impose the penalties.

Mr. Baldrige had asked the court to exempt Japan from the sanctions, which would have Japan's fishing quotas in U.S. territorial waters at a cost to Japan of about \$462 million a year.

In March, the two nations announced a pact that would have allowed Japan to kill up to 1,200 sperm whales without facing sanctions, in exchange for ending all commercial whaling in 1983.

The International Whaling Commission, of which Japan is a member, has voted to end commercial whaling by 1986.

Writing for a 2-majority, Judge Skelly Wright said, "Where a foreign nation allows its nationals to fish in excess of recommendations set forth by an international fisheries conservation program, it has per se diminished the effectiveness of that program."

In such cases, the judge said, the imposition of sanctions is mandatory and nondiscriminatory."

The ruling was a victory for Greenpeace and other conservation organizations, which filed suit against the U.S. government in 1984 requesting that Mr. Baldrige be ordered to certify Japan as a nation that had violated anti-whaling quotas.



Prime Minister Nakasone carried a wreath Tuesday to the Hiroshima memorial for victims of the nuclear bomb.

Hiroshima Marks Day Of Nuclear Devastation

(Continued from Page 1)
also appealed for nuclear disarmament.

"Today's hesitation leads to tomorrow's destruction," he said. "The fates of all of us are bound together here on earth. There can be no survival for any without peaceful coexistence for all."

More than 50 smaller memorials and demonstrations began to unfold in other points around the city to climax its year-round, international campaign to keep memories of the bomb alive.

A group known as the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity brought officials from about 95 cities in Japan and abroad to Hiroshima.

In recent days, the city has been filling with peace activists, high school students, a few international celebrities and much of the leadership of Japan.

Soviet Opening 2 Reactors

(Continued from Page 1)
national safeguards to ensure that civilian nuclear plants are not used for military ends.

The Soviet Union, along with the Western industrial countries, is a strong supporter of the nonproliferation treaty, refusing to allow its

Yugoslav Jailed for Nazi Signs

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A 27-year-old mechanic from Dubrovnik was sentenced to nine months in prison for drawing Nazi swastikas in public places, the daily newspaper Novosti reported Monday.

Warsaw Pact allies to acquire nuclear weapons and insisting that all civilian nuclear installations in Warsaw Pact countries be under international safeguards.

A group of more than 80 United States, European and Japanese companies in the nuclear industry issued a statement this year warning that another deadlocked review conference could damage prospects for trade in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Any weakening of confidence in the safeguard system, the group said, would encourage governments to impose "a plethora of cumbersome restrictions on nuclear exports."

A spokesman for the protesters said that about 100 persons had gathered outside the main entrance of the Muulangen base, where Pershing-2 nuclear missiles are deployed.

Cabinet Post for Human Rights Critic Seen as Move to Build Uganda's Image

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — The appointment of Paul Ssemogerere as minister of internal affairs has been viewed by some commentators here as an attempt by the new government to improve Uganda's human rights record.

An outspoken critic of human rights abuses under President Milton Obote, Mr. Ssemogerere was one of two members of the main opposition party to be named to cabinet posts Monday by the military government that removed Mr. Obote on July 27.

The military council also appointed Gard Wilson Toko as defense minister. Mr. Toko, a retired air force colonel, is general manager of Uganda Air Lines.

His appointment was a surprise to some, who expected the post to be offered to Yoweri Museveni, a rebel leader whom the council has been urging to join the new government.

The two appointments were announced after the military council met with leaders of the country's fractious political parties, whom the leader of the military coup, Brigadier Okello Olara Okello, urged to practice clean politics and not the politics of tribalism and killing.

Mr. Obote's rule was marked by detections of political opponents without official charges or trial and the reported murders of tens of thousands by the army.

Mr. Ssemogerere, head of the Democratic Party, blamed the military that he now is to oversee for much of the situation. There were unconfirmed reports that he might release political prisoners, some of



Paul Ssemogerere

whom are top members of his party.

Several persons knowledgeable about Ugandan politics said it appeared that the military rulers, most of whom are members of the Acholi tribe that dominates the army, were so far trying to carry out their promise to form a broad-based government. Mr. Ssemogerere and Mr. Toko are from different tribes.

Soon after the coup, the council leaders appointed Paul Mwanga, vice president and defense minister under Mr. Obote, as executive prime minister. He is a member of the Baganda tribe, the largest in the country and one that has given strong support to the Democratic Party and Mr. Museveni's insurgents.

However, highly placed diplomatic sources in Kampala say there have been two attempts to kill Mr. Mwanga at his home since his appointment. If true, this underscores the fragile situation.

The new leaders plan to meet Mr. Museveni on Aug. 12 in Bungoma, Kenya, near the Ugandan border. Mr. Museveni, who led a four-year bush war against the Obote regime and whose support for the new government is viewed as crucial, has been living in Sweden but was last reported to be in Tanzania.

Entebbe Airport, which serves Kampala, was opened Monday for the first time since army units overthrew the Obote government.

The former president's home is in shambles. According to the soldiers who allowed visitors into the home on Monday, as well as other sources, Mr. Obote escaped minutes after the fall of the Uganda radio station. He left a force of security guards, they said, many of whom were killed in later fighting.

Brigadier Okello has maintained that his military forces killed no one during the coup.

The sources said that some of Mr. Obote's guards who escaped came back later and rounded up about 12 people with Acholi tribal names and murdered them in a tin shack within the presidential compound.

Rebel Leader Gives Terms

Mr. Museveni said Tuesday he would only cooperate with the country's new leaders if given a half representation within the ruling military council, Reuters reported from London.

He told the British Broadcasting Corp. in a telephone interview that he was willing to meet with Uganda's interim head of state, Lieutenant General Okello, at a neutral site. General Okello is not related to Brigadier Okello, the coup's leader.

WORLD BRIEFS

Arab Summit Beginning in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Morocco (Reuters) — Arab leaders began arriving here Tuesday for the first Arab summit in nearly three years, but many heads of state will be absent.

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and some other Gulf states will not have top-level representation at the summit, which is to begin Wednesday. The meeting is being boycotted by Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources said that the Gulf war, the possible return of Egypt to the 21-member Arab League and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman, Jordan, in February would be discussed. But they said that no breakthroughs were likely, particularly without top-level Saudi representation.

French Rail Official Charged in Crash

CAHORS, France (AP) — The stationmaster responsible for assuring that the track was clear has been charged with "negligent manslaughter and injuries" after the collision Saturday of two trains, prosecutors here said Tuesday. Thirty-five people were killed and 165 injured.

Yves Salens, 37, was in charge of the small station at Assier on the Rodez-Brive line from which a local train set out on the collision course with an express train from Paris. The trains collided near the Flaujac station, 95 miles (155 kilometers) southeast of Bordeaux.

Operations on the single-track line are controlled by telephone calls between neighboring stationmasters who check that the track is clear before allowing trains to depart. It was not yet certain how the accident occurred, but a report by the state-run national railway was delivered Monday night to Paul Quiles, the minister of transport.

Journal Ex-Reporter Gets Jail Term

NEW YORK (AP) — R. Foster Winans, a former reporter for The Wall Street Journal, was sentenced Tuesday to 18 months in prison, five years of probation and a \$5,000 fine for using his position at the paper to make quick profits in the stock market.

U.S. District Judge Charles E. Stewart Jr., who ruled in June after a inquiry trial that Mr. Winans was guilty of conspiracy, securities fraud and wire and mail fraud, could have sentenced Mr. Winans to as much as five years in prison. The judge allowed him to remain free on bail pending an appeal.

Judge Stewart was to sentence Mr. Winans's roommate, David Carpenter, later Tuesday for playing a lesser role in the scheme. Another defendant, Kenneth P. Feil, a former stockbroker, is to be sentenced Wednesday for his conviction on the same charges as Mr. Winans.

Beatification Asked for Pope Paul VI

VATICAN CITY (AP) — A cardinal proposed Tuesday that Vatican officials study the "heroic virtues" of Pope Paul VI and consider making him a saint.

The proposal came during the celebration of a Mass by Cardinal Sebastiano Reggio marking the seventh anniversary of the pope's death.

A decision to begin the lengthy process of beatification for Paul VI, who was pontiff from 1963 until 1978, would have to be made by Pope John Paul II.

For the Record

The fifth congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party has announced the re-election of General Ne Win as chairman of the Central Committee. Selection of a vice chairman was expected Wednesday. (AP)

Kim Young Sam, the South Korean dissident, has announced plans to visit the United States in September and make speeches at four universities — Harvard, the University of California at Berkeley, Chicago and Emory. (AP)

Thomas R. Pickering formally took up his post Tuesday as the U.S. ambassador to Israel, replacing Samuel W. Lewis, who served for eight years. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle Challenger returned to Earth on Tuesday, landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California after an eight-day mission.

The trial of Richard W. Miller, the only agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever charged with espionage, began Tuesday in federal court in Los Angeles to decide whether he had conspired to pass secret documents to the Soviet Union. (UPI)

A military judge in Santiago ruled Monday that 14 Chilean policemen involved in a terror squad responsible for kidnapping and assassinating three leftist leaders must be tried in civil courts. (UPI)

The deputy head of Palermo's mobile police squad, Antonio Casara, who led a recent roundup of suspected Mafia members in Sicily, was shot dead by gunmen outside his home Tuesday, police said. (Reuters)

The separatist Basque guerrilla organization ETA claimed responsibility Tuesday for killing two policemen last weekend. The claim was made in a statement to Basque newspapers in Bilbao, Spain. (Reuters)

BBC Upholds Ban on Ulster Program

Reuters

After an emergency meeting Tuesday, the BBC governors issued a statement saying that the program had been withdrawn because it was "flawed in its present form."

They denied charges that they had bowed to government pressure.

The intervention by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has declared her intention to deny "terrorists the oxygen of publicity," brought accusations of political censorship.

Tuesday's governors' meeting took place amid reports that several senior BBC executives were planning to resign if the program was not aired.

The state-chartered corporation's domestic services are funded by a license fee fixed and collected by the government. Its external services are funded by the Foreign Office.

The program, "At the Edge of the Union," contrasted the lives and views of two Northern Irish leaders at opposite ends of the political and religious divide.

The two men featured were Gregory Campbell, a Protestant who supports continued British rule over the province, and Martin McGuinness, an elected member of the Northern Ireland Assembly who is said to be chief of staff of the IRA.

On learning of the program's existence, Home Secretary Leon Brittan wrote to BBC governors asking them to withdraw it. Neither Mr. Brittan nor Mrs. Thatcher have seen the program.



for 36 years to eradicate the millennia-old Chinese passion for gambling. In June, when investors in China's special economic zone of Shenzhen opened a casino, the Chinese authorities closed it in less than two weeks.

Li Hau, another official of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, told Macao journalists last month that the colony will be able to keep its gambling casinos, dog tracks and jai alai after the Portuguese leave.

But the uncertainty lingers. For the Portuguese, the prospect of losing Macao is not a happy one. No one here believes that Portugal could hold onto Macao in the face of Chinese opposition, but the emotional ties here are strong and the departure will be painful.

"I will feel sad about it," a high-ranking Portuguese official said. "Not because of any imperial nostalgia, but because the Portuguese attitude to Macao has always been different from that towards Mozambique or Angola."

"It's not a question of just keeping the casinos, but of keeping everything else that comes with the casinos, a different way of life," said Rui Ramos, deputy director of Macao's Department of Tourism.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of gambling to Macao. It is so imbedded in the colony's folkways that the Portuguese governor ushers in each Chinese New Year with a visit to the casino. The revenues from gambling alone make up 30 percent of the Macao government's budget of \$100 million a year.

Across the border, the Chinese government has been trying its best

to seek structural changes in the way that the debt is handled, primarily because debt-service payments are siphoning off so much money that domestic economic growth is sharply reduced, according to Latin and U.S. experts.

The mainstream of opinion in Latin America is very reasonable and very conservative," the UN official said. "It recognizes that the debts should continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis, but it also is definitely saying that relief is needed."

The problem of continuing economic stagnation is behind much of the discontent. Economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is likely to slow from the already low rate of 2.4 percent in 1984, according to the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies in Mexico City.

"There is a slowdown or a recession in almost all of the countries of Latin America," said a senior economist at the center, which is a research organization set up by the region's central banks. The region's economies shrank 1.1 percent in 1982 and 3.1 percent in 1983.

Mexico and Argentina have had to apply austerity programs this year in the fourth year of the debt crisis. Brazil, described as being the only Latin American country that has succeeded in expanding its exports, has performed better than the other major debtors.

The regional recession and subsequent slow growth were the result largely of restrictive economic policies adopted under plans drawn up with the International Monetary Fund to combat inflationary spending.

In exchange for the austerity measures alone has been a major drain on the nations' economies. Last year the region paid the banks \$38.5 billion in interest and \$12.9 billion in principle, according to the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies.

To obtain more funds to finance domestic growth, the Latin American governments now would like to be relieved somehow of paying a part of their interest payments.

One proposal is to convert a part of the interest payments to principal, meaning that the banks would grant new loans to the countries to cover some of the interest. Another possibility would be to have the IMF or World Bank set up a "re-discount window" to pay a part of the countries' interest.

Finally, the countries might follow Peru and seek to limit their debt payments to a percentage of their export earnings. They would be likely to agree to pay a higher percentage than Peru's 10 percent, however. Most proposals in the past have been in the range of 20 to 25 percent.

And sources in the Shiite Moslem Amal militia said that three Amal fighters died in a clash with South Lebanon Army in the town of Hasbaya. The radio said that the bomber and the donkey were killed and that one Lebanese civilian was wounded.

Also in Lebanon, Israel Army Radio reported Tuesday that a suicide bomber riding a donkey blew himself up near the office of the South Lebanon Army in the town of Hasbaya. The radio said that the bomber and the donkey were killed and that one Lebanese civilian was wounded.

Two of Mr. Gemayel's Christian opponents, former President Saad Franjeh and Elie Hobeika, the Lebanese Forces militia leader, patched up years of differences last week.

Mr. Franjeh, 75, said he would

increase pressure on Mr. Gemayel to leave office. Since the Franjeh-Hobeika alliance, Christian Phalangist forces have been hit by rockets and bombs, but no casualties have been reported.

And sources in the Shiite Moslem Amal militia said that three Amal fighters died in a clash with South Lebanon Army militiamen near Nabatiyeh. One of the dead was a senior Amal commander, the sources said.

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RIEFS

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Gulf states will not begin
to begin Wednesday. The
South Yemen and Lebanon
will be the possible route.
The Jordanian-Palestinian
party would be discussed, but
particularly without top-level
participants.

arranged in Crash
responsible for causing
two trains, prosecution has
and 165 injured.
out on its collision course
near the Flanjeau station
controlled by telephone. Check
that the track is clear before
the accident railway was delivered
transport.

lets Jail Term
former reporter for The
16 months in prison for
his position at the paper
who ruled in June for a
conspiracy, securities law
Mr. Winans to make
remain free on bail pending
retrial. David Cap-
able in the scheme. Another
is to be sentenced
as Mr. Winans.

Pope Paul VI
opposed Tuesday that V-

Mass by Cardi-

the beatification of the pope's

had to be made by

the

Short Takes

Program Party has
as chairman of the Com-
expected Wednesday, Aug-
ment, has announced plan-
like speeches at four uni-
versities at Berkeley, Chicago

his post Tuesday as the
Lewis, who served for a
(Re-

Earth on Tues-
California after an eight

agent of the Federal Bu-
began Tuesday in for
had conspired to pass

that 14 Chilean police
kidnapping and assassina-
cours.

office squad, Antonio Cas-
ia members in Sicily, Italy,
police said.

ETA claimed resi-
weekend. The claimant
Bilbao, Spain.

in Tuesday's People
Joyce, said that a mem-
of the writer and had said
ector, Mr. Joyce said.

countries
Burden

shrank 1.1 percent
and 3.1 percent in 1983.
Mexico and Argentina have
to implement austerity programs
in the fourth year of the
Brazil, described as being
Latin American country to
succeed in expanding its
has performed better than
her major debtors.

The statements were made
Monday by order of a judge as
Mr. Walker went on trial on
charges of espionage.

They were part of legal papers
filed by the prosecution, which
plans to use them as evidence. Mr.
Walker has pleaded not guilty to
seven counts of espionage.

The statements were made by
Arthur Walker, his brother, as
he offered the fullest picture so far of
the methods he says were used by
his brother, John A. Walker Jr., to
covertly recruit members and friends in
what officials have called the
most extensive Soviet spy ring
uncovered in the United States in 30
years.

Arthur Walker says his brother
kept maps hidden in a wall in his
home to guide him to clandestine
meetings with Soviet operatives.

He told investigators that his
younger brother began his activity
as a spy by driving to the Soviet
Embassy in Washington and park-
ing out front for several days to
attract attention so the embassy
would contact him. It did.

In statements to the Federal Bu-
reau of Investigation, Arthur Walker
said that John Walker had once
used his mother as a courier of
payments made in Europe by Sovi-
et agents. John, he said, "strapped a
money belt on her," when they
were returning from a trip to Europe.

Arthur told the authorities that
John approached him to spy for the
Soviet Union in 1980, when he was
deeply in debt, "down in the
dumps" and about to cry over the
failure of a car radio business. The
two brothers talked over the
situation and John Walker said: "I have
friends who will pay for classified
information."

Arthur Walker, saying he had
suspected since 1975 that his brother
had an illicit source of income,
said he understood instantly. He
replied: "Now I know where you
get your bucks."

As the two men sat in John's
pickup truck outside a restaurant,
Arthur recalled, John "bragged
about the money."

John Walker urged his brother to
get a job where he would have "ac-
cess to classified information." A
month later, Arthur said, he took a
job as an engineer at VSE Corp., a
military contractor in Chesapeake,
Virginia.

Arthur, who retired from the
U.S. Navy as a lieutenant com-
mander, denied in his first state-
ments to the Federal Bureau of
Investigation that he had ever
been in the range of 30

AMERICAN TOPICS



FLYING BLIND — Karen Prendergast, 36, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who has been blind for nearly a decade, flew a single-engine plane Saturday, Sunday and twice Monday accompanied by her flight instructor, Miss Prendergast, who flew the plane from takeoff to landing on Monday's flights, said she felt "just like any other pilot."

The Washington Man:
Sweet and Sour

Writing in the current issue of GQ, a slick men's fashion magazine, Karen Heller, a Washington writer, says the best thing that can be said about the typical Washington male is that he is dull and obsessed with work.

However, she adds: "The Washington man has discovered feminism. This means he chooses the restaurant, dominates the conversation," and also "rides your job" and "stares at other women" but "allows you the privilege of picking up half the check."

Short Takes

The psychiatrist who treated John Hinckley Jr. before he shot President Reagan, John Hopper Jr., says he probably looks "deeper and harder" at his patients now. The Evergreen, Colorado, psychiatrist treated Mr. Hinckley for about five months before the March 30, 1981, assassination attempt. Three other men injured in the shooting filed a negligence lawsuit for \$14 million but the courts dismissed the suit. "I'm probably more careful," Mr. Hopper said. "That's not to say that I was cavalier or superficial before. But I think once you fall into a hole, you look for holes."

Edie Condon's, on Manhattan's West 54th Street, the last survivor of the jazz clubs that centered on 52nd Street during the postwar years and made midtown Manhattan the jazz capital of the world, has closed. The old four-story brownstone that housed the club is being torn down to make way for a skyscraper. The club actually has moved twice since it started in 1945, but Mr. Condon died in 1973, and the current managers say that rents in other midtown sites are prohibitive. But they are still looking.

Shorter Takes: American black men are six times more likely than white men to serve time in a state prison, the U.S. Justice Department says, and men as a group are about 14 times more likely than females to be imprisoned. No figures were available to compare imprisonment rates for black and white females. . . . The United States had 176 cities with 100,000 or more people as of July 1, 1984, according to the U.S. Census Bureau; the same figure for 1982, although three cities dropped off the list and three cities made it for the first time. . . . Since Washington is the national capital, it perhaps is only to be expected that the District of Columbia telephone directory has more than six pages of listings that begin with "national." Manhattan, with many more commercial firms, has only four such pages.

A Liberal Knocks
And Praised Reagan

Welfare isn't just for poor people, says S.A. Levitan, professor of economics at George Washington University and author of more than 30 books, most recently "Beyond the Safety Net: Reviving the Promise of Opportunity in America." Some elements of welfare, Social Security, Medicare and unemployment compensation, for example, also protect old people and workers from poverty, he said.

The views of Dr. Lifton and others who believe that the bomb has had profound effects on American life appear frequently in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, an influential magazine established almost 40 years ago by scientists who worked on the bomb.

Dr. John Edward Mack, a professor of psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, surveyed children in Boston, Los Angeles and Baltimore between 1978 and 1980 and reported that they are "aware of the threat of nuclear war and live in fear of it."

Such concerns for the nation's children go back to the 1950s, when classroom air-raid drills sent youngsters crawling under their desks for shelter; some reportedly had nightmares about the bomb.

Dr. Mack says that "the imminent threat of nuclear annihilation has penetrated deeply into their consciousness," leading to "cynicism, sadness, bitterness and a sense of helplessness."

Dr. Mack is also a critic of the arms race. He has written, "There can be no differences between the United States and the Soviet Union which warrant the level of risk of nuclear annihilation we are now creating for each other and for the rest of humanity."

His surveys have been criticized for attempting to obtain desired

that Mr. Whitworth, while in the navy, passed on keys that could be used to decipher the most sensitive communications.

John had several specific questions for his brother, who worked as an engineer handling relatively low-level documents at a military contractor in Chesapeake, Virginia.

At one point he asked whether Arthur could find out anything about changes in "Defcon," the top secret military posture, which is changed by the Pentagon according to world events. Could Arthur find out, he asked, whether an unusual amount of communication was being ordered? Arthur said he did not have access to such information.

Arthur has been charged with providing two sets of documents to his brother. The authorities charge that John Walker photographed them and passed them to Soviet agents. The defense says the government cannot prove the data reached the Soviet Union.

One set involved reports of damage from 1976 to 1980 aboard a class of amphibious ships used by the U.S. Marine Corps. The other contained plans for a communications ship.

John explained, his brother told the FBI, that "all he had to do was memorize the map for where he had to go."

In one conversation, Arthur

asked his brother how he delivered

film of secret documents. John re-
moved a cover from an electricity

wall outlet in his house, the docu-
ment continued, and "took out a

map of Vienna, Austria." Arthur

said it was a street map with "an

ink line or arrow" drawn on it, the
brother said.

John explained, his brother told

the FBI, that "all he had to do was

memorize the map for where he

had to go."

Arthur Walker also provided

new details about the type of infor-
mation his brother sought. At the

top of the list, he said in the docu-
ments, were cryptographic keys.

The government has charged

John Walker with spying for the

Soviet Union in 1980, when he was

deeply in debt, "down in the

dumps" and about to cry over the

failure of a car radio business. The

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Arthur, who retired from the

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mander, denied in his first state-
ments to the Federal Bureau of
Investigation that he had ever

been in the range of 30

Gauging the Psychological Fallout of Hiroshima

By Walter Goodman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scarcely had the atomic bomb been dropped on Hiroshima than Americans began to ponder its lasting effects: Would the event scar the national psyche and significantly change their lives? The issue remains as unsettled,

NEWS ANALYSIS

and unsettling today as the issue of whether the bomb should have been dropped 40 years ago.

A prominent exponent of the view that the atomic bomb has transformed American life is Robert J. Lifton, a professor of psychiatry and psychology at John Jay College of the City University of New York, who has made studies of the survivors of Hiroshima.

Mr. Lifton contends that the bomb has undermined man's sense of immortality, as expressed in the family, work and faith. He discerns the influence of this "sense of radical futlessness" in such things as increased divorce, "significant impairment of the parent-child bond," and the recent growth of religious fundamentalism.

A critic of the Reagan administration's arms policies, he bails the "worldwide struggle to get rid of the weapon," and has been criticized for what a fellow psychiatrist, Dr. Seymour C. Rose of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, calls "his politically motivated activity."

The views of Dr. Lifton and others who believe that the bomb has had profound effects on American life appear frequently in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, an influential magazine established almost 40 years ago by scientists who worked on the bomb.

Another way to assess the bomb's impact is through the treatment of the subject in fiction and on film. Since the late 1950s, when Tom Lehrer was singing "We Will All Go Together When We Go," there has been no shortage of works dealing in some manner with the bomb.

The mushroom cloud quickly became a trite symbol. Among the more notable works is Stanley Kubrick's movie "Dr. Strangelove, or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb." It treats the subject comically, as though observers at atomic tests, its creators avoided staring directly into the blast lest they be blinded.

The film's theme is that the weapon has escaped the control of

Poll Shows Animosity Fading in U.S., Japan

New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — Forty years after World War II, large majorities of both Americans and Japanese regard their countries as friends, with old hostilities apparently receding into the background, according to a poll by The New York Times, CBS News and the Tokyo Broadcasting System.

But the poll found that war memories can still stir emotions on both sides, with 44 percent of Japanese saying they held the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki against the United States and 27 percent of Americans saying they held the attack on Pearl Harbor against Japan.

Current trade frictions have not altered their basic attitudes, most people in both countries said. But the corrosive potential of the trade issue was

evident. Those who reported that trade had changed their opinions were three times more likely to say that they now felt less friendly about the other country.

In the survey of 1,569 adult Americans, 88 percent viewed relations with Japan as friendly, with 23 percent describing them as very friendly, a position that was more marked among wealthier people and those claiming to be knowledgeable about Japan. Only 7 percent said relations were unfriendly.

Of 1,428 Japanese adults surveyed, 73 percent described two-way government ties as amicable. They were not asked for their personal attitudes.

Only 5 percent called relations very friendly.

In both countries, the margin of sampling error is plus or minus three percentage points.

found that the main concerns in industrial democracies were unemployment and crime, and that the threat of war and social injustice were subsidiary preoccupations.

But such responses may be written off by psychiatrists as examples of what Mr. Lifton calls "psychic numbing," a defense against matters too frightening to acknowledge.

Nearly half of the people questioned in a Gallup poll at the end of 1983 felt that the Reagan administration's defense policies had brought the United States closer to war, as compared with slightly more than a quarter who believed the nation was closer to peace.

Along with this, however, according to a recent Harris survey, goes the belief that "the situation where the U.S. and the Soviet Union both know that any use of nuclear weapons will result in instant retaliation has helped to keep the peace of the world."

While the polls have for some time indicated overwhelming support for a mutual verifiable nuclear freeze, they have recently suggested that many Americans feel more threatened by the United States' falling behind in nuclear weapons than by a continuation of the arms buildup.

So there are a lot of Americans who believe that deterrence has worked, yet would like to see a world free of the bomb.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Gold Can't Save Apartheid

More swiftly than anyone foresaw, South Africa's choices are being narrowed. The country's white rulers seem incapable even of a gesture of conciliation to nonviolent blacks such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, and this has the effect of encouraging civil, if not revolutionary, disobedience. Though isolated as never before and the target of many sanctions, South Africa's leaders no doubt have the power to put down this summer's defiance. But they seem to be condemning their country to a cycle of repression and recession.

To a degree, South Africa's economy is sanction-proof. Its resources and economic reserves are sufficient to weather most short-term calamities, even the strike now threatened by the union of black mine workers. Most whites live comfortably by Western standards, luxuriously by Africa's; a bottle of scotch is still \$6. South Africa is well prepared for foreign retribution; it can get by with its own energy and weapons.

Yet the future must look bleak in Pretoria these days. President Pieter W. Botha's two-week-old state of emergency for many black areas has failed to restore order. And in the unsentimental verdict of money men, the country's future is uncertain. In a fortnight, the value of South African gold stocks has plunged by one-fifth. This follows a two-year worldwide decline, from \$460 to about \$325 an ounce, in a commodity that provides half the country's foreign exchange.

The emergency has dramatized a parallel decline in the dollar value of South Africa's currency. One day last week, on the mere report that a major American bank would no

longer lend to South Africans, the rand dipped by 6 cents, or 12 percent. The bank turned out to be Chase Manhattan, and its largely symbolic action is sure to be followed by others.

Often enough, Pretoria has been able to shrug off market fluctuations, diplomatic ostracism and domestic turmoil. Its hard-boiled calculation has been that the world's desire for gold would always outweigh scruple and leave its corner of Africa safe for apartheid. But the application of sanctions abroad and the agitation of black unions at home suggest that the regime cannot count indefinitely on buying its way out of trouble.

Underscoring that message is certainly the intent of the U.S. Congress, which seems likely to vote for at least mild sanctions this fall. Even President Reagan, who has wanted to appear as Pretoria's friend, has hinted that he may sign such a measure. Though the president perceives more positive reform in South Africa than do most observers, he sees the need for "fluctuations" of tone, as he put it Monday, in pressing for an end to apartheid.

Incredibly, in these circumstances, Mr. Botha cannot bring himself to meet with Bishop Tutu or other black moderates whose influence over younger blacks is fast fading. Having falsely branded the bishop an extremist, Mr. Botha is trapped by his own propaganda and unable to justify political negotiation with blacks to his more extreme white followers. Looking back upon this summer, the Afrikaners may one day wish they could recapture the moment when blacks still stood ready to engage them in nonviolent bargaining.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Give Hiroshima Meaning

Stand by for more anniversary journalism. Tuesday marked 40 years since the atomic bomb was exploded over Hiroshima, and the anniversary compelled an explosion of commentary; the Nagasaki anniversary is Friday. Do not misunderstand us. It is not the commemoration to which we object, but rather the fiftieth, artificial quality of it. This year has been one public-issue anniversary after another. All feel duty-bound to acknowledge these remembrances. But does the sudden festival of commentary do justice to the size of the event? Does it show that we have been usefully instructed and chastened by that event, or merely that we have learned how to talk about it?

There is a sense in which one could say the whole world has been properly instructed and chastened: Those countries that have nuclear weapons or have the capacity for quickly assembling and using them have, for the most part, proceeded warily in areas where conflict might quickly engage nuclear weapons. No nuclear weapon has been used, except in tests, since World War II. One theme of this anniversary has been that governments and peoples around the world are not sufficiently concerned about these weapons. But this seems to us to be false. Concern—skepticism—is all but universal, extending, though some self-righteous critics find it impossible to believe, to the very governing circles that are responsible for these weapons. From the day the first bomb was used, people have understood what was unleashed, the magnitude of it, and the consequent reason for fear.

What has been missing has not been concern. What has been missing has been resolve, concentration, ingenuity and restraint. This is what makes these birthday bursts of attention so troubling: They are by their nature fleeting.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Two Edges of Progress

Prayers for peace are being heard on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but mankind must heed too the dangers of science that created the nuclear age.

There is a dark side to science and technology. Science has opened the way to the manipulation of life itself, and if this knowledge is abused the sanctity of life may be threatened. Progress in information technology makes information available to so many that it raises the problem of violating human rights. Progress in urbanization has separated man from nature, and no one is sure how that will affect man's health. Man is interfering in the workings of nature, replacing forests with deserts.

How horrible the consequences if man seeks only material accomplishment and accompanied by spiritual and moral values! The horror of the atomic bombings is a case in point.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

FROM OUR AUG. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A 'Grim Shadow' Across China
PARIS — A pessimistic sketch of the political outlook in China was drawn by Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, the British author. "Japan will link up Northern Korea with Central Manchuria by railway. This will give Japan a second line into Manchuria. The Russians seem prepared for this, and have abandoned all idea of reasserting themselves in Manchuria. Their policy henceforth [will] concentrate on Mongolia," Mr. Simpson said. "In regard to America," he added, "Chinese feeling is that, however much she may lend her moral support, this will count for nothing unless Washington can agree upon some line of policy in combination with England. If those who pretend to protect her stand idly by, then some other means must be found to dissipate the grim shadow which all Chinese see lying across their land."

1935: Roosevelt Wary on Ethiopia

PARIS — President Franklin D. Roosevelt undoubtedly expressed the opinion of 99 percent of Americans when, replying to questions about Ethiopia, he remarked that the United States would seek to keep from becoming involved in foreign incidents which did not directly concern it. While President Woodrow Wilson expressed a similar sentiment at the outbreak of the World War, and for months the United States refrained from becoming involved, it was ultimately drawn into the fray.

Fortunately, no immediate parallel exists between the Ethiopian-Italian dispute and the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia. But abstention from becoming involved in quarrels is not always easy. In particular it is difficult if the American people insist that Uncle Sam shall be the moral policeman of the world.

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Demystifying Islamic Fundamentalism

By Augustus R. Norton

WEST POINT, New York — In the aftermath of the Beirut hostage crisis, many in Washington are searching frantically for a U.S. policy toward Islamic fundamentalism. This is a foolish search for a policy that is not needed.

Spurred by the need to render complex events comprehensible, many scholars and policy-makers have grossly simplified Islamic fundamentalism. Relying on demonology rather than analysis, such people frequently assume that the fundamentalists' raison d'être is fighting the United States. At best, the Islamic movement is approached as yet another mysterious product of the inscrutable East. Neither approach will help in understanding or dealing with fundamentalism. The fact is that it is a rather familiar kind of political phenomenon, far less difficult to grasp than is sometimes assumed.

Although fundamentalism is widely varied, many of the Islamic movements share common traits. The most important of these is a deep sense of disjunction.

Few Middle Eastern states offer their citizens an effective voice in government. Political participation — in the form of plebiscites or elections — is often more show than substance, and political representation is generally rigged to benefit the representatives rather than the represented. So Islamic movements offer a crucial channel for participation. In states where the secret-police budget often rivals the public-health budget, the

mosque is often the only place where one can meet without unwanted observers.

Islam has not been rediscovered; it was never "lost." It has, however, been reappropriated for a new purpose. For many Moslems, it has a renewed appeal as a familiar and culturally authentic idiom of protest and political action. And unlike communism, liberalism and socialism, Islam is un tainted by recent failure or by association with the West. Islamic politics are just that — politics. And like any political stirring, Islam is subject to exploitation and manipulation, in this case by clerics and former army officers.

What this means is that many of the Islamic movements can be surprisingly pragmatic in their political maneuverings. In Egypt, for example, in the general elections in May 1984, the Islamic Brotherhood joined in an electoral coalition with the New Wafiq Party, the political descendant of a traditional bitter rival. The opponents of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria also clothe themselves in Islamic rhetoric, but when we peel away the spiritual language, we discover an essentially political complaint — that the Sunni Moslems of Syria, the majority of the population, do not wield the political power warranted by their numbers.

There is no denying that the Islamic move-

ments include permanent enemies of the United States — enemies whose demands cannot be met, and whose enmity will not be mitigated whatever America does or fails to do. Such organizations need an enemy in order to mobilize support. It is easier to blame America than to take responsibility oneself. The Hezbollah organization of Lebanon, for instance, asserts: "America is behind all our catastrophes." With such viscerally anti-American groups, there is little room or reason for dialogue, but not all fundamentalists are anti-American or pro-terrorist.

To be sure, many Moslems, fundamentalist or not, object to some aspects of U.S. policy in the Middle East. But objecting to policy and agitating violently against it are very different things, and the small cells of fanatical terrorists who have forced their way to our attention in recent years are hardly representative.

Fundamentalism is not a monolithic body of fanatical extremists whose idea of a good time is killing Americans and humiliating the U.S. government. The notion that such behavior is somehow typical is a bigoted idea that can only obstruct efforts to come to terms with an important new political movement.

The writer, an associate professor of comparative politics at the U.S. Military Academy, is a contributing author of "The Emergence of a New Lebanon." This first appeared in The New York Times.

How Hanoi Is Using The Missing

By Stanley Karnow

TOKYO — Few issues arose in the United States as much as the question of the American soldiers missing in action in Vietnam. The subject, in a curious way, is now taking on diplomatic importance.

For years, the Reagan administration has been accusing Vietnam's Communist leaders of failing to cooperate sufficiently in delivering the

Vietnam, fearful of a Soviet-Chinese rapprochement, sees the MIA issue as a wedge toward better U.S. ties.

remains of the missing. The complaint has been largely justified.

The Vietnamese seem to have been playing games with the issue, withholding information on dead Americans in exchange for some form of U.S. recognition, which they want to offset their conflict with China.

Vietnamese intransigence served the Reagan administration, since it gave American officials an excuse to reject Vietnam's overtures.

Lately, however, the Vietnamese have been demonstrating an unusual willingness to clear up the question. They have pledged to furnish the United States with a full accounting of those missing in action, the MIAs.

Nguyen Co Thach, the shrewd and flexible Vietnamese foreign minister, even stated a few weeks ago that U.S. teams would be welcomed in Vietnam to survey the sites where American aircraft crashed during the war.

What the Vietnamese clearly are trying to do is to get the United States to establish a permanent investigating mission in Hanoi that could, for Vietnamese purposes, be called an informal U.S. diplomatic entity.

The Vietnamese are evidently moving in this direction as they perceive that the new Soviet leadership headed by Mikhail Gorbachev is striving to repair its differences with China. The Russians, meanwhile, have been giving Vietnam a backhand.

For a decade, the Soviet Union has been Vietnam's only supplier in its conflict with China. A rapprochement between the Communist giants would isolate the Vietnamese. This is why they are attempting to improve ties with the United States.

President Reagan cannot easily spurn Vietnam's initiatives without appearing to transgress his repeated promises to obtain all possible information on the fate of the nearly 2,500 Americans missing in Indochina.

So what essentially is a humanitarian issue is giving the Vietnamese the wedge they had sought to create the impression they are normalizing their links with the United States.

It would be premature, of course, to expect a quick improvement in U.S.-Vietnam relations. Still, rapprochement is the master of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

One of the U.S. conditions for recognition of Vietnam — or even a discussion of the possibility — has been the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. In the present climate, though, a deal of some sort cannot be excluded.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumahandina, has been trying to act in an intermediary role between the United States and Vietnam. He believes that progress on the MIA issue could spur movement on the Cambodian question.

But his views are not entirely shared by the other nations of Southeast Asia. Thailand, which maintains close connections with China, is skeptical about negotiations with the Vietnamese. The United States cannot approach Vietnam until a measure of unity has been achieved among the Southeast Asian nations toward Vietnam.

The complete story on the missing Americans will not surface swiftly, even if the United States and Vietnam reach an agreement to pursue the subject more vigorously. Locating remains in the dense Vietnamese jungles, years after the war has ended, will not be a picnic.

Despite all this, the Vietnamese are scoring points. They are gaining respectability, which they seem to want more than anything.

The stupendous popularity of the movie "Rambo: First Blood Part II," in which Sylvester Stallone rescues Americans held in Vietnam, is testimony to the passionate interest in the subject. But in the real world, the issue will have to be resolved by patient diplomacy of the kind that, for better or worse, is now under way.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.



Hounded relentlessly on apartheid by the Reagan administration, South Africa has withdrawn its U.S. ambassador for consultations.

In a Peaceful America, More Room for Differences

By Michael Barone

This is the second of two articles.

voted more conservatively than men; politics revolved around questions of church and state, women were the ones who went to church.

In the United States, women typically have preferred those candidates whom they considered most adverse to risk and most likely to seek peace.

The conundrum that so many observers noticed about the gender gap in the early 1980s was that this time women were voting more liberal than men, and that the difference was celebrated most conspicuously by feminists and others who wanted to remake society. But in another sense the impasse was conservative: Many of the women, particularly young women without spouses and in the labor market, who voted against Ronald Reagan did so because he seemed to threaten the things most important to them, from welfare checks to the legitimacy of being a single parent.

All of which is not to say that the gender gap does not exist. But underneath it are other gaps. Married people are now a lot more Republican than unmarried people; divorced people vote differently from the widowed (even when age is controlled for), and so on.

Those who thought the gender gap would swing the 1984 election to the Democrats made their mistake by ignoring the overall context and the possibility of backlash. The kind of feminism associated with gender-gap enthusiasts did in fact create its own backlash, skillfully exploited by Ronald Reagan strategists who targeted certain types of women as well as men who were turned off by it.

To the extent that gender-gap enthusiasts were protesting things as they were, they had to fight the strong optimistic trend of opinion that was the decisive undercurrent in 1984.

Working in tandem with the surge of optimism, in contrast, were two unanticipated cultural trends that boosted Ronald Reagan. The first was the strong Republican trend among voters under 30.

The Democrats, who supposed that voters under 30 in the early 1980s would act like voters under 30 did in the late 1960s, were caught entirely by surprise.

The natural rebelliousness of this generation of young seems to have been directed, not at the institutions that many Americans have been corrosively criticizing for the last dozen years, but at the habit of corrosive criticism itself. They looked around

It was making their lives better. Walter Mondale ran a series of ads criticizing President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars," as dangerous. But viewers apparently shared the president's confidence that this new technology could reduce the chance of nuclear war.

After all, no one was voting for war in 1984; Mr. Reagan won because most people thought he stood for property and for peace, in a nation that they recognized, after years of neagativism, as a prosperous and peaceful place.

Whether that prosperity and peace, both external and internal, will be maintained, no one can say. But those who are looking for political upheaval or realignment, for a leftward lurch in response to economic troubles or the emergence of a reliable Republican majority in approval of all of Mr. Reagan's policies, seem likely to be disappointed.

The 1984 elections portray America as a nation at peace — and Americans as a people who, for a time at least, have reached an equilibrium they would like to maintain.

The writer, a member of the editorial page staff of The Washington Post, is the

How Hanoi Is Using the Missing

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — In the last eight weeks, an Italian court has been hearing testimony on charges that eight men conspired in 1981 to murder Pope John Paul II.

The major question that has emerged is whether the case rests on the testimony of a crackpot.

The prosecution's main witness, Mehmet Ali Agca, has charged that the Bulgarian security service conspired, at the behest of the Soviet Union, to have the pope murdered.

Mr. Agca, who did the shooting, has constantly reversed himself, adding and retracting evidence and admitting to lies and distortions.

A gaunt, intense man from central Turkey, he has also proclaimed himself to be Jesus, predicted the imminent end of the world and called himself an ideologue with close Vatican ties who deplored violence for political ends.

Domenico Martelli has the task of defending Kadir Celik, accused of being Mr. Agca's link with Soviet bloc intelligence services. Recently, Mr. Martelli became the first defense attorney to ask that Mr. Agca be subjected to psychiatric testing.

French Steel Town Raises Debate Among Socialists

Plant Closure in Industrial North Betrays Drift of Government Policy

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

TRITH-ST.-LEGER, France — A conflict within France's governing Socialist Party is centered these days on this depressed steel-making town of stained-brick and drug trafficking rowhouses.

"This is the kind of place where for generations a trade passed from father to son," said Patrick Leroy, deputy mayor of this town of about 7,000. "If your father was a smelter, you were a smelter. After you finished grammar school, you went to the factory training center, you started to work, and that's the way it was."

"Now," Mr. Leroy went on, "the fathers have been put out of work and the children have not been trained for other things. So not only is the older generation suffering but there is no future for our children."

This is a much-besieged fact in the northern industrial districts of France. In the declining steel-making and coal-mining towns near the Belgian border, the long, often idle factory sites sit beside rusty railroad tracks leading out of the towns through rolling wheat fields and pastures.

And so Trith-St.-Leger remains a place of fading prospects and grim statistics, a testament to the government's failure to reinvigorate the industrial north. In the last several years, about 1,000 of the town's residents have left. Many who stayed had to take early retirement or received severance pay for lost jobs, but they are still unemployed.

In all, since the early 1970s, Trith-St.-Leger has virtually ceased to exist as a major industrial center.

It has lost about 90 percent of its steel industry jobs and now, according to Isidore Holin, a steel union official whose wife, Betty, was one of the municipal councilors who left the party, only 1,000 workers remain out of a force that once numbered over 20,000.

If Unifrance closes, the town will lose nearly 800 of those 1,000 workers.

Afghan Guerrillas Said to Intensify Attacks on Kabul

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD — Afghan guerrillas are stepping up an offensive against Kabul, attacking the capital with rockets and bombing Soviet and government soldiers in the streets at night. Western sources said.

The diplomats said that guerrilla activity increased after a major attack last month against a Soviet air base at Kabul. Guerrillas were fighting with one of its most important constituencies, the working class.

In this sense, Trith-St.-Leger is a highly visible example of the predicament faced by the Socialists, who, when they came to power in 1981, nationalized banks and some industries, such as this town's steelworks, promising a better deal for the country's hard-pressed working class.

Afghan government and Soviet troops have responded by tightening security in the city and expanding search-and-destroy missions in the surrounding countryside.

There are reports that Kabul military hospitals are full of Afghan soldiers wounded during heavy fighting in the Panjshir valley.

69 Italian Legislators Sign Plea on Sakharov

The Associated Press

ROME — Sixty-nine members of the Italian parliament have signed a petition asking President Francesco Cossiga to intervene with Moscow on behalf of Andrei S. Sakharov, the dissident physicist exiled in the closed city of Gorki since January 1980.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Fabius publicly debated the party's secretary-general, Lionel Jospin, over election strategy. Mr. Jospin argued at a party conference in June that the Socialists should maintain

its parliamentary majority, and its control of the government, to the right's opposition.

Mr. Agca, who has been using his

right to speak at the party's

conferences, has charged that the

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INSIGHTS

A Juggler With a Vision, Teddy Kollek Keeps Jerusalem Moving

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The walls of Mayor Teddy Kollek's office are lined with pictures of Jerusalem in its many different historical poses. Ever the tour guide, the mayor loves to take visitors on a spin around his office, dispensing stories about the history of each of his photographs and lithographs.

But there are three in particular that hold his fancy. They hang to the right of his desk, and, in a way, they say everything one needs to know about Teddy.

If these pictures had titles, they might be called "Jerusalem as It Was," "Jerusalem as It Is" and "Jerusalem as It Could Be but Isn't." Jerusalem as It Was is a picture taken in June 1967, just as the walls between the Arab and Jewish sectors tumbled down. Jerusalem as It Is features a colorful panorama of the united city of today. Jerusalem as It Could Be is a picture of Berlin, taken near the wall that slices the German city in half.

By virtue of both its history and its volatile population mix, Jerusalem should be Belfast or Beirut — or Berlin with many walls instead of one. Contrary to all the clichés about it, Jerusalem has not been a city of brotherly love and is not one today. The fact that it is not, Belfast, Beirut or Berlin, and that it has been, thus far, spared their fate, is due largely to the unique character and leadership of its mayor, the man called by everyone simply "Teddy."

Yehuda Amichai, the modern Hebrew poet, said: "In a time of war, and continuing wars, Teddy has created a coexistence of a real kind. He doesn't brush it over with sappy sentimentalism about how 'the world is one.' He is not sentimental at all. He is a romantic of realism. He believes that you can stick to reality, and not paint things over, and you can fall in love with reality as it is. He has made Jerusalem work, not by making it something different, but by making it work as it is."

If you stand at the Damascus Gate to the Old City of Jerusalem on a Friday afternoon, you'll see going by Jerusalem as it is: a Noah's Ark of hooded Christian monks, turbaned Moslem sheikhs and black-robed Orthodox Jews.

They pass one another on the white stone steps, each one silently contemplating his own grand vision for Jerusalem in which the people walking next to him have no place. The mayor's achievement has been to coax, juggle and force all of these people into living together even though they themselves have not yet found any explanation or justification for their coexistence.

Theodore Kollek is about to complete his 20th year as mayor of Jerusalem, and if he had done nothing but keep the peace among Moslems, Christians and Jews since the city was forcibly united following the 1967 war, it would have been a major achievement. But his accomplishments go beyond that. Jerusalem in the last 20 years has been transformed from a provincial backwater, a dull overgrown village that used to open out on weekends, into a vibrant center for culture and the arts.

The traditional signs of urban alienation are missing here, when, if one considers the population mix, they should be prevalent. Even for those who hate the political order, Jerusalem has become hard to resist.

WITH only 440,000 inhabitants (316,000 Jews, 110,000 Moslem Arabs and 14,000 Christians), Jerusalem has about 200 parks and gardens, three world-class museums, two orchestras, an international book fair, a music festival and movie festival, a thriving cinema center and Zubin Mehta conducting the Israel Philharmonic. Much of this was inspired by Teddy in one way or another. What should have been Belfast has turned out more like prewar Vienna, the city, incidentally, where the mayor was raised.

But for all its culture and tranquility, Jerusalem also is a worned city. The religious extremists of every stripe are becoming more entrenched in each community, and tensions between the Orthodox and secularists, particularly in the Jewish community, constantly threaten to explode. And while, for now, the Arab-Israel conflict within Jerusalem is at a low boil, it takes only one incident to remind the city residents just how fragile the current peace is.

Worst of all, the maestro is getting old. Teddy Kollek is 74, and there is no apparent successor to step up on the podium. Like many historic figures, the mayor has failed to nurture a successor. Although there have been a few unsuccessful candidates, it has been difficult for anyone to grow in his broad shadow or next to his volcanic personality.

What is it about Teddy Kollek's leadership that has made him so successful as mayor of Jerusalem and will make him so hard to replace? Unlike so many of the new generation of Israeli politicians, Teddy is not one to sugarcoat his words just to make them politically palatable. He does not play "kiss the babies."

The New York Times
Mayor Teddy Kollek, now in his 20th year as peacekeeper among Moslems, Christians and Jews, has turned Jerusalem into a vibrant cultural center.

It is not that Teddy is nasty, it is just that he has no time for clichés unless it will help him improve Jerusalem. He has been known to tell autograph seekers that he will give them his signature if they will give him theirs — on a referee's check made out to the city.

Teddy treats his constituents with equal doses of irreverence and respect. He does not stop to stop cars in the middle of the street and bawl out the passengers for throwing garbage out the window. Teddy's home number is listed in the phone book (02-636147), and people call him all the time.

Most mornings, Teddy is in the office by 6:30. He can be toughest on the people who work around him. He does not suffer fools gladly or otherwise, and when he does not get the performance he wants he can belittle with the best of them, although he invariably forgets in five minutes what it was he liked.

Because of the long hours he puts in, Teddy is notorious for falling asleep at public functions, and it does not matter if he is sitting next to the Israeli president, under the baton of Zubin Mehta or in his chair during a City Council debate. He even fell asleep during a ceremony at the Hebrew University in 1977 at which an honorary doctorate was presented — to him.

Why do people put up with his behavior? The answer is almost always the same: Because there is nothing vindictive about him or his frequent outbursts. Whether Teddy is in a rage or full of joy it is almost invariably over Jerusalem.

Ruth Cheslin, director of the Jerusalem Foundation, a nonprofit organization founded with Teddy's blessing to sponsor projects around the city, said: "Sometimes I want to throw my hand on him. But no one can stay angry at him for very long. Teddy's greatness is that he is real. He will take risks if he thinks that he is right. He is not worried about what people will say. He is political without being a politician."

Despite Teddy's brusqueness, Arabs and Jews are not afraid to approach him on the street with their problems, which he records in the notepad he keeps in his pocket. Teddy usually refuses to have bodyguards, because of the distance it would put between him and his constituents and because it might create the impression that Jerusalem is not safe.

Teddy, who ran for mayor as a third career after having been a founder of Kibbutz Ein Giv and director general of the prime minister's office under David Ben-Gurion, rarely goes around trying overtly to sell his politics of limits. He knows that to try to convince fundamentalist Christians or ultra-Orthodox Jews, who do not

probably Ted's authenticity is the only way to explain his continual electoral success. Politically, the man makes no sense. He is a liberal in Israel's most hawkish city; a secularist who works Saturday in the country's most Orthodox religious center. He is a European Jew, an Ashkenazi, in a town where the majority are Jews from the Middle East or North Africa, Sephardic immigrants. He is a loyal Labor Party man in the biggest stronghold of the Likud, the conservative political coalition. Yet he has won every election since 1965, and he has done it without telling people what they don't want to hear.

Amos Elon, the Israeli author, said: "Teddy is a metaphysical phenomenon. He runs counter to every cliché."

Indeed, Teddy's success as mayor of Jerusalem probably owes a lot to the fact that his tough, no-nonsense temperament is wedded to a unique political outlook that is ideally suited to running the city. Teddy's policies are the politics of limits, which might be summarized as follows.

Jerusalem always has been a city of ghettos. Since there is no time to wait for the residents of these ghettos to resolve their differences — whether between Arabs and Israelis, Christians and Jews, Moslems and Christians or secularists and Orthodox — the city must have a functioning reality that works. Now.

That means two things: first, everyone, including the Jews who are in charge, has to accept limits on his vision of Jerusalem; second, people whom fate has thrown together do not have to learn to love each other, merely to live with each other. Teddy's ideal for Jerusalem is not intermarriage between the many communities, but civilized interaction. Or, as the stamp the mayor puts on every official letter says, "Let's be more tolerant."

"What I am after is small steps, not tremendous concepts," said Teddy, chomping on a cigar. "The idea of peace like Versailles is not a modern idea. What we are learning in Jerusalem is neighborhood relationships; what we hope to learn is tolerance."

He argues that everyone has his corner, and that each group's claim has to be balanced against those of all others.

In the end, Teddy is just another Jerusalemite. He drives around in a little white Ford Sierra, has lived for many years in a modest three-room apartment and has blocked the many attempts to name buildings, parks and other monuments after him.

even recognize the Jewish state, that they should tolerate one another would be a futile exercise. Instead he coexists, appeals to their self-interest, makes deals, forces tradeoffs and plays rough. Usually it is done subly.

RABBI David Hartman, the Israeli philosopher, notes: "Jerusalem is a city that aspires to fanaticism. This city is messianism, it's revenge, it's the music of eternity, it's the city of pilgrims and dreams. You get away from reality and come here, you get away from reality and walk where Jesus walked, or King David. And then along comes Teddy, who says, 'Look, I'll fix your sewers if you knock off the sermon.' He is the epitome of Machiavellian reality in a city which denies the whole notion of reality.

While it is widely assumed that the greatest threat to Jerusalem comes from Arab-Israeli tensions or Sephardi-Ashkenazi class conflict, neither

The Arab-Israel conflict grabs the headlines, but a rather stable modus vivendi is operating on that front, and the upward mobility of the Sephardim and their intermarriage with the Ashkenazim have taken the edge off that issue as well.

In fact, it is the tension between ultra-Orthodox and secular Jews that tends to be the most explosive issue on a day-to-day basis.

The Orthodox population of Jerusalem, which could be defined as those Jews who would prefer to live in an exclusively religious neighborhood where they can observe the Sabbath in complete peace and quiet, is growing far faster than either the Moslem or the secular Jewish population and is making its influence felt ac-

ording to this fact that what little immigration Israel is experiencing these days tends to be Orthodox Jews coming to live in Jerusalem, and the trend becomes very clear. Already, 30 percent of the city's population could be classified as Orthodox Jews, according to Professor Arie Shachar, director of the Hebrew University Institute of Urban and Regional Studies.

The professor added: "The proportion between the Orthodox and non-Orthodox is changing all of the time in favor of the Orthodox. The problem arises from the fact that the Orthodox tend to live separately."

Before 1967 most of the Orthodox lived in the Mea Shearim neighborhood, near the border with Jordan." Mr. Shachar said. "It was an isolated dead end, and they could live there however they wanted without disturbing anyone else. But when the border was swept away in 1967 and new neighborhoods were built, the religious felt engulfed. New roads were cut through their communities and suddenly a hidden conflict came out in the open."

The conflict has taken many forms, from stone-throwing at cars violating the Sabbath to attempts to block the building of mixed swimming pools or a soccer stadium where "Hellenistic games" would be played on Saturday, to attempts to force all public institutions, even museums, to close on the Sabbath.

One must note that the Orthodox were the city's first Jewish settlers and that until the early 20th century, Jerusalem was almost entirely populated by religious Jews, as the Orthodox are called.

Rabbi Menachem Porush, a city councilman from the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Isreal Party, said: "Even though Jerusalem has a secular majority, it is a special city in Israel. God is looking over Jerusalem from the beginning of the year to the end. We, the Jews who represent Jewish tradition, have the right to demand that Jerusalem be more holy. We are fighting to keep it a special city."

Most of the new neighborhoods on the north of Jerusalem, such as Ramot, are being taken over by Orthodox families who have expanded out of their traditional enclaves for lack of space.

TEDDY has dealt with the situation in typical Teddy fashion. He has sought to satisfy what he believes to be the legitimate demands of the majority of religious Jerusalemites while at the same time vigorously fighting what he sees as a violent extremist minority of ultra-Orthodox who want to impose their values on others.

"They would turn this into a sterile city," he said. "No museums, no concerts, no theater, no mixing, no exhibitions, no libraries, no fun. There are many people in this city who want to be religious, but in a friendly way. They are being driven out because they cannot stand this fanaticism."

The mayor is currently defending the right of the Mormons to build a religious center in Jerusalem against bitter Orthodox opposition. He has demanded, though, that the Mormons agree not to engage in any proselytizing activities, which the Orthodox fear most. Teddy is the art of a juggler with a vision.

"You have to pay your homage to the fact that this has been the capital of the Jewish people for 3,000 years," the mayor noted. "But there is a limit to it," and the Orthodox "will not

decide what it is." He added: "What right have they to decide that their concept for Jews is the right one?"

If what happened in the Har Nof neighborhood is any indication, there may be reason for optimism that at least some of Teddy's policies of limits may survive him.

Har Nof is one of the many new neighborhoods on the northwestern edge of the city that have popped up in recent years. It was immediately populated by a wide range of religious Jews and a handful of secular families.

The different kinds of religious Jews can be identified by the kind of head coverings the men wear, says Mrs. Kaminker, director of an experimental program in neighborhood self-government, which Teddy has been backing.

Jews wearing knitted yarmulkes are religious but tend to be liberal and nationalistic; they

BY navigating between all of these different religions, all of these wild hopes, Teddy has created a functioning reality for all the people who want to live denying reality.

Rabbi David Hartman

send their children to public religious schools. Those who wear velvet yarmulkes or hats and beards are more Orthodox, less nationalistic; and they send their children to private religious schools (which also are funded by the state). Finally, there are the ultra-Orthodox Haredim who wear black hats over long, curling sidelocks and do not recognize the secular state at all.

What happened in Har Nof was that the religious families got together and formed a self-government, dominated by the most Orthodox elements, said Mrs. Kaminker. One of the council's first acts was to write the municipality and ask that all the roads in the neighborhood be closed to traffic on the Sabbath, because it was disturbing their day of rest.

Mrs. Kaminker said: "The 40 or so secular families in the neighborhood got wind of the letter and made an alliance with the knitted yarmulkes, who also did not want the roads closed, against the velvet yarmulkes and the black hats. They wrote to the city and said, 'Look, why don't you all get together and work it out among yourselves?'

FOR two months, various factions held heated negotiations about which roads

should be opened or closed. Eventually, they reached a compromise: No roads would be formally closed, but signs would be put up at the entrances to the neighborhood explaining that was a religious area and requesting that people respect the feelings of the residents.

"It cost them blood," said Mrs. Kaminker of the negotiations, "but the most important thing about it all was that they learned how to talk to each other. They didn't like it, some of them, but they learned."

As it turned out, the road problem was the least of the neighborhood's worries. Like all new neighborhoods of the city, Har Nof had one school for all the children of the area, built for it by the government. This was not good enough. The knitted yarmulkes insisted on sending their children to school with boys and girls mixed, but the velvet yarmulkes insisted that boys and girls be separated.

Mrs. Kaminker said: "We had to divide the school in half. We cut two new doors in the stone so the more Orthodox boys and girls could enter separately."

Closing her file of papers on Har Nof, she sighed aloud: "How do we live in this city? How do I have the strength to live here anymore?"

Eighteen years after "unification," Jerusalem still is a divided city. The physical walls came down, but the psychological walls stayed up. There is very little voluntary social mixing between Arabs and Jews and there are virtually no mixed neighborhoods. Most Jewish Jerusalemites have never been in an Arab home and vice versa.

Teddy is not committed to the continuation of Israeli sovereignty over a united Jerusalem as any Israeli official, he parts company with many of his colleagues over how to strengthen the Israeli claim on Jerusalem.

It has always been Teddy's view that the best way to win the world's last or explicit recognition of the Israeli administration is not by bombing it down people's throats, moving embas-

sies or making endless declarations, as was the policy of Menachem Begin, the former prime minister, but rather by recognizing the Arabs as a defined political minority and trying to deal with their feelings as much as possible within the confines of continued Israeli rule over the city.

As a result of his approach, Teddy's relations with the Arabs of Jerusalem would best be described as complex.

Virtually all of the people from Jerusalem's annexed Arab areas refuse to take part in Israeli national elections, because of the political recognition that voting would imply. But nearly 30 percent of the predominantly male Arab voting population takes part in Jerusalem's municipal elections for the sole purpose of re-electing Mayor Kollek. Teddy's politics of limits, as applied to the Arabs, means insuring them of semi-autonomous control over all Moslem holy places in the Old City and over the education of their children.

But some Jerusalem Arabs complain that the mayor is nothing more than a foreign occupier with a velvet glove, and that while he is prepared to preserve some rights for the Arabs, it is only the bare minimum.

Sari Nusseibeh, a young Arab intellectual from one of Jerusalem's most prominent Palestinian families, said: "What Kollek has done is to separate the problems of the West Bank from those of Jerusalem. But he has not provided equal services for Arab areas. Compare the lighting, roads, asphalt and garbage collection in Arab neighborhoods with those of the new Jewish neighborhoods. There is no comparison. Sure, he goes to meet all the Arab mukhtars on holidays, but I feel there is a kind of condescension there. He is not treating them as equals, but as people to pacify."

But perhaps Sari Nusseibeh's father, Anwar, sums up best the somewhat schizophrenic Arab attitude toward Teddy Kollek. Mr. Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian cabinet minister, has watched Teddy closely for the past 18 years.

The extension of Israeli jurisdiction over Jerusalem has never been accepted by us and can never be accepted," he said. "With Kollek at the head of the municipal administration, he is the focus for the resentment. But the fact is, Arabs and Jews coexist here against the nature of things, and the fact that they do is to Kollek's credit. He is a pragmatist who tries to operate within the political limits of his environment; he is an empire builder with a human touch."

Mr. Nusseibeh added, "I like him immensely personally, and I disagree with everything he represents politically."

Besides his unique personality, another attribute that may have enabled Teddy to march to the beat of his own drum has been his ability to raise money on his own through the Jerusalem Foundation, the nonprofit philanthropic organization established in 1966 to provide funds for community centers, plays, libraries, education programs, clinics and parks which the city treasury could not afford. Because the foundation is not associated with the government, it can move to meet needs quickly and with a minimum of red tape.

Since its establishment, the Jerusalem Foundation has raised more than \$140 million. Unlike many Jewish philanthropies, the foundation allows people to donate money to fund specific projects.

Teddy's fund raising is enhanced by his knack for making people who have known him only briefly feel intimate with him.

Simcha Dinitz, a former Israeli ambassador to Washington said: "Anyone Teddy does not know is not worth knowing, and anyone Teddy does know is useless to know because their first loyalty is always to him. Whether it is Frank Sinatra or Isaac Stern or Willy Brandt, they all count themselves as personal friends of his. He stays in touch with all of them, remembers all their birthdays. He is very thoughtful about keeping up with everyone."

Which always seems to lead back to the same question: What happens after Teddy? Who is going to provide all the steam?

"No one will succeed Teddy," said Mr. Dinitz. "When he goes, it's the end of an era."

Although the physical experience of living in Teddy Kollek's Jerusalem is one of limits, the mind-set

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 8)

	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Close	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Close	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	72 Month High	72 Month Low	Close				
246	120	108	MetLife	.50	1700	30	110	108	108	110	108	MetLife	.50	1700	30	110	108	108	110	108	MetLife	.50	1700	30	110	108	108	110	108	108	108
247	250	220	Merrill	.00	105	35	315	312	312	315	312	Merrill	.00	105	35	315	312	312	315	312	Merrill	.00	105	35	315	312	312	315	312	312	312
248	110	100	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
249	112	100	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	Mesco	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
250	220	200	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
251	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
252	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
253	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
254	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
255	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
256	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
257	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
258	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
259	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
260	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
261	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
262	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
263	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
264	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
265	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
266	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
267	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
268	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
269	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
270	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
271	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
272	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
273	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	98	98
274	120	100	METLife	.00	100	35	100	98	98	100	98	METLife	.00	100</td																	

U.S. Futures

Season	Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
WHEAT (COMEX)								
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel								
3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	-209	
3,247 2,974	3,247 2,974	3,247 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	+1	
3,250 2,974	3,250 2,974	3,250 2,974	3,248 2,974	3,248 2,974	3,248 2,974	3,248 2,974	+1	
3,279 2,974	3,279 2,974	3,279 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	+1	
3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	+1	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	1,874						
Prev. Day Open Int.	1,770 up 108							
CORN (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel								
3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	-209	
3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	+1	
3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	+1	
3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	3,276 2,974	+1	
3,285 2,974	3,285 2,974	3,285 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	+1	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	2,741						
Prev. Day Open Int.	1,770 up 108							
SOYBEANS (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel								
3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,215 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	3,204 2,974	-209	
3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,235 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	3,224 2,974	+1	
3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	3,263 2,974	+1	
3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,281 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	+1	
3,285 2,974	3,285 2,974	3,285 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	3,274 2,974	+1	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	2,741						
Prev. Day Open Int.	1,770 up 108							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)								
10,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel								
180.00 177.00	180.00 177.00	180.00 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	+1.00	
180.50 177.00	180.50 177.00	180.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	179.50 177.00	+1.00	
184.00 177.00	184.00 177.00	184.00 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	+1.00	
184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	183.50 177.00	+1.00	
185.00 177.00	185.00 177.00	185.00 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	+1.00	
185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	184.50 177.00	+1.00	
186.00 177.00	186.00 177.00	186.00 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	+1.00	
186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	185.50 177.00	+1.00	
187.00 177.00	187.00 177.00	187.00 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	+1.00	
187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	186.50 177.00	+1.00	
188.00 177.00	188.00 177.00	188.00 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	+1.00	
188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	187.50 177.00	+1.00	
189.00 177.00	189.00 177.00	189.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
189.50 177.00	189.50 177.00	189.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
190.00 177.00	190.00 177.00	190.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
190.50 177.00	190.50 177.00	190.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
191.00 177.00	191.00 177.00	191.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
191.50 177.00	191.50 177.00	191.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
192.00 177.00	192.00 177.00	192.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
192.50 177.00	192.50 177.00	192.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
193.00 177.00	193.00 177.00	193.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
193.50 177.00	193.50 177.00	193.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
194.00 177.00	194.00 177.00	194.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
194.50 177.00	194.50 177.00	194.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
195.00 177.00	195.00 177.00	195.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
195.50 177.00	195.50 177.00	195.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
196.00 177.00	196.00 177.00	196.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
196.50 177.00	196.50 177.00	196.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
197.00 177.00	197.00 177.00	197.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
197.50 177.00	197.50 177.00	197.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
198.00 177.00	198.00 177.00	198.00 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
198.50 177.00	198.50 177.00	198.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	188.50 177.00	+1.00	
199.00 177.00								

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Arab Bank Says Profit Up by 10%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor, disclosed Tuesday that he has raised his interest in Trans World Airlines Inc. to 13.9 million shares, or 40.6 percent of the total outstanding, from the 35-percent stake he had amassed earlier.

In a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Icahn said he bought 2,688,000 additional shares between July 12 and Aug. 5 for \$39.8 million, or an indicated average price of \$22.25 a share.

Analysts said the disclosure, which comes one day after Mr. Icahn announced a new \$24-a-share bid for TWA, raises doubts about the ability of Texas Air Corp. to consummate a previously announced merger with TWA.

Mr. Icahn's latest offer, for \$19.50 a share cash and \$4.50 in preferred paper, is a 51-share higher than the bid by Texas Air Corp. which was accepted by TWA on June 13 after Mr. Icahn made his initial offer to buy the carrier.

Total group deposits rose by 9 percent in the same period, to \$9.09 billion from \$8.32 billion a year earlier.

The group's overall loan portfolio went up 24 percent from \$4.04 billion in June 1984 to \$5.02 billion in June this year, ABC said.

Total group assets rose by 9 percent in the same period, to \$9.09 billion from \$8.32 billion a year earlier.

ABC, jointly owned by the governments of Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi, includes the parent company in Bahrain, Arab Banking Corp. and Deutsche & Co. GmbH, an investment bank in Frankfurt and Banco Adriatico SA, a retail bank in Spain.

It also has the merchant banking

subsidiaries of ABC International Ltd. in London and ABC Banque Internationale de Monaco in Monte Carlo. The group's most recent acquisition, made in May, was a 75-percent stake in Sun Hung Kai Bank Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Thio Nickel Mine Reopens

Reuters

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Société le Nickel's Thio nickel mine restarted production Tuesday after a week-long closure, which mine officials said has seriously upset output plans.

Ford Discusses Venture in China

United Press International

BEIJING — Ford Motor Co. is holding exploratory talks with China on setting up a joint venture to manufacture light vehicles, the vice president of the U.S. automaker, Lindsey Halstead, said Tuesday.

Mr. Halstead, visiting China at the invitation of the China Automotive Industry Corp., met Monday with Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li, the Xinhua news agency said.

China Automotive would be the Chinese partner in any joint-venture agreement, according to the agency. The venture would involve introducing the latest technology to China, it added.

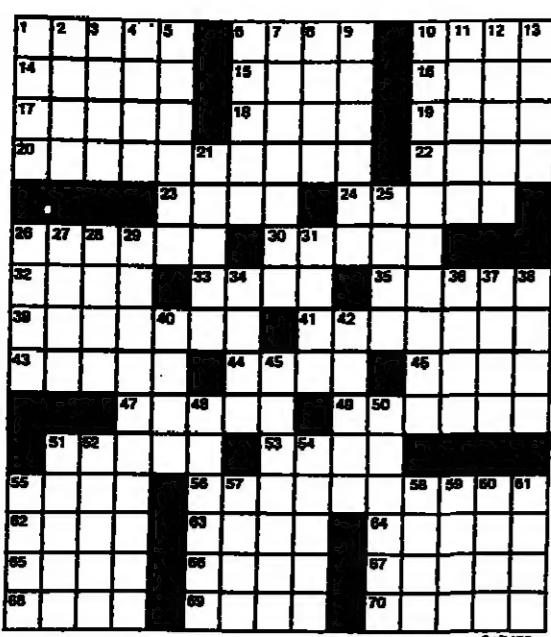
"We're holding very exploratory talks this time and expect to have many more discussions before we can make a decision," Mr. Halstead said.

Japanese automakers are also talking with the Chinese about the same joint venture, Western business sources said.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time, via The Associated Press

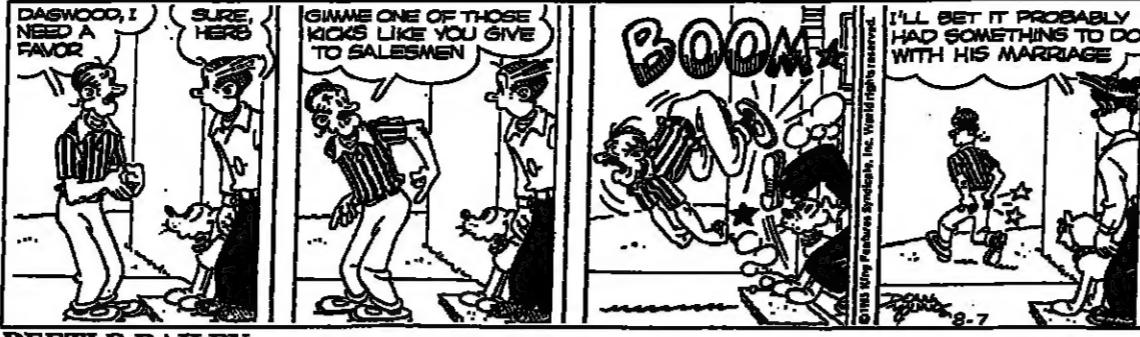
		12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Vid.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net Chg.
11	ADC TT	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	+ 10	
12	ADK	245	245	245	245	245	245	245		
13	Aerojet	20	24	20	24	20	24	20		
14	Aeroflot	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		
15	Aerofly	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
16	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
17	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
18	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
19	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
20	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
21	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
22	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
23	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
24	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
25	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
26	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
27	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
28	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
29	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
30	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
31	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
32	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
33	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
34	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
35	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
36	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
37	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
38	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
39	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
40	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
41	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
42	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
43	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
44	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
45	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
46	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
47	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
48	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
49	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
50	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
51	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
52	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
53	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
54	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
55	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
56	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
57	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
58	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
59	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
60	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
61	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
62	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
63	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
64	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
65	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
66	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
67	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
68	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
69	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
70	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
71	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
72	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
73	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
74	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
75	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
76	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
77	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
78	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
79	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
80	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
81	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
82	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
83	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
84	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
85	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
86	Aerofly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		</td



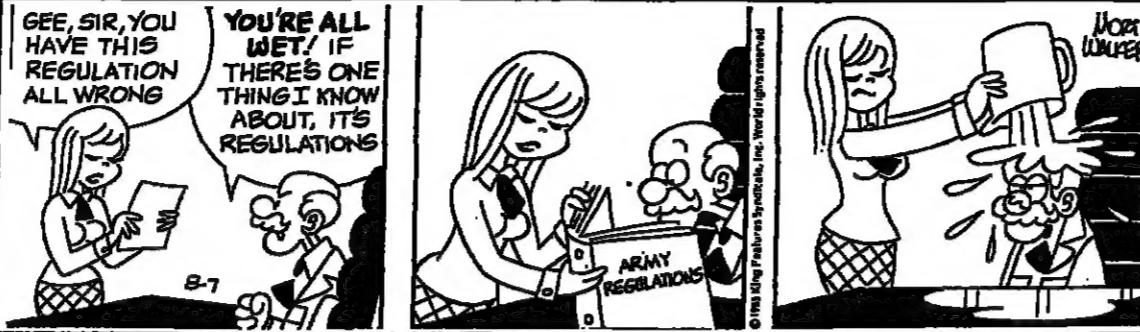
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



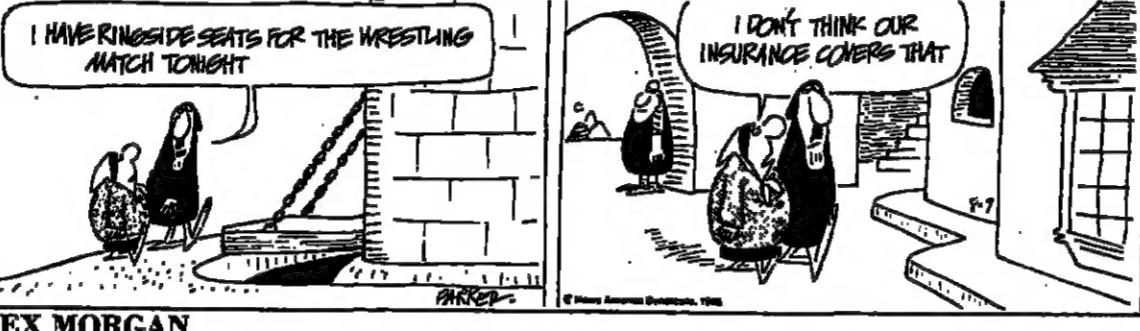
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

- 1 Foundations
- 2 Book by Julian Barnes
- 3 Part of a harness
- 4 Extra
- 5 Balten, Po
- 6 Press
- 7 Go silently
- 8 Declare
- 9 Frankly
- 10 African big game
- 11 Yippee!
- 12 Charter
- 13 Hamilton-Burr contest
- 14 Consumed
- 15 Neck ruff in Shakespeare's day
- 16 Kin in SE Spain
- 17 Bref
- 18 Restrain
- 19 Hot under the collar
- 20 Kin of a quahog
- 21 Use of new words
- 22 Canadian peninsula
- 23 "—go bragh!"
- 24 Fine
- 25 Point solvents
- 26 Paint solvent
- 27 Jard
- 28 Jardin public

DOWN

- 1 Trough for cooling metal
- 2 Auburn or Maroon
- 3 Manuscript mark
- 4 Old mild explosive
- 5 Two-dimensional figures
- 6 Saw
- 7 Boccaccio's tales
- 8 Meadowlands gait
- 9 He painted a face
- 10 Abquarate
- 11 Slamm' Sam
- 12 Eudate
- 13 Electra

C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

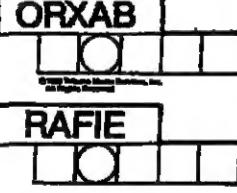
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET SAYS I LOOK SMARTER IN GLASSES. GO AHEAD AND ASK ME SOMETHIN' I DON'T USUALLY KNOW."

JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

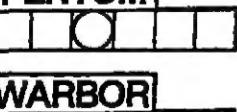
ORXAB



RAFIE



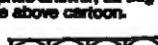
FENTOM



WARBOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answer tomorrow)

yesterday's Jumble: MAXIN WAFER MAGPIE THRASH

Answer: The waiter finally comes to this—
HIM WHO WAITS

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

Answers to yesterday's weather forecast: 1. 21° 2. 14° 3. 10° 4. 10° 5. 10° 6. 10° 7. 10° 8. 10° 9. 10° 10. 10° 11. 10° 12. 10° 13. 10° 14. 10° 15. 10° 16. 10° 17. 10° 18. 10° 19. 10° 20. 10° 21. 10° 22. 10° 23. 10° 24. 10° 25. 10° 26. 10° 27. 10° 28. 10° 29. 10° 30. 10° 31. 10° 32. 10° 33. 10° 34. 10° 35. 10° 36. 10° 37. 10° 38. 10° 39. 10° 40. 10° 41. 10° 42. 10° 43. 10° 44. 10° 45. 10° 46. 10° 47. 10° 48. 10° 49. 10° 50. 10° 51. 10° 52. 10° 53. 10° 54. 10° 55. 10° 56. 10° 57. 10° 58. 10° 59. 10° 60. 10° 61. 10° 62. 10° 63. 10° 64. 10° 65. 10° 66. 10° 67. 10° 68. 10° 69. 10° 70. 10° 71. 10° 72. 10° 73. 10° 74. 10° 75. 10° 76. 10° 77. 10° 78. 10° 79. 10° 80. 10° 81. 10° 82. 10° 83. 10° 84. 10° 85. 10° 86. 10° 87. 10° 88. 10° 89. 10° 90. 10° 91. 10° 92. 10° 93. 10° 94. 10° 95. 10° 96. 10° 97. 10° 98. 10° 99. 10° 100. 10° 101. 10° 102. 10° 103. 10° 104. 10° 105. 10° 106. 10° 107. 10° 108. 10° 109. 10° 110. 10° 111. 10° 112. 10° 113. 10° 114. 10° 115. 10° 116. 10° 117. 10° 118. 10° 119. 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SPORTS

Baseball Players Strike

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major league baseball players went on strike Tuesday when a last-ditch effort failed to resolve a contract dispute over the game's salary structure.

"We are on strike," said Gene Orza, a lawyer for the Major League Players Union. "That's based on an assessment of where we are now, and an assumption that it won't change between now and 7 o'clock. The strike does not begin until the first game tonight."

Orza said the players' walkout would formally begin with the full schedule of 13 games, the first of which was to start at 7:35 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

The strike announcement followed a meeting between the two sides, called by Commissioner Peter Ueberroth in an 11th-hour midseason strike in four years.

In office for 10 months, Ueberroth had pleased with the players and owners by saying, "The fans deserve the last ounce of everyone's energy to resolve the current impasse."

Tuesday's meeting was at first described as "informal," but the two sides apparently found something to talk about. They bargained for more than six hours.

At one point, a player representative who had been in contact with union headquarters said it had turned into a "serious negotiating session."

After eight and a half months of negotiating and increasingly hard-line statements, the two sides remained too far apart.

The strike was on: Baseball came to a halt two months to the day from the scheduled end of the 1985 season.

The 1981 strike, the first midseason walkout ever by pro U.S. ath-

letes, tore 50 days and 712 games from the middle of the schedule.

The issue then was free agency, a player's ability to sell his services to the highest bidder. It was a right the players won in court: The ruling struck down baseball's reserve clause, which had bound a player to one team unless he was cut, traded or sold.

A single issue — salary arbitration — is the key. Arbitration started in 1974, and the owners say it has helped salaries snowball to this season's average of \$363,000 per player. The owners want to increase from two years to three the amount of time before a player can file for arbitration. They want to restrict an arbitrator's award to no more than double a player's current salary. The players want no changes.

Another major issue involves how much money the owners will contribute to the players' pension fund, but union chief Donald Fehr said the chasm between the sides was "not centrally important."

"It appears to be a rerun of 1981," Fehr said. "I'm not talking about a 30-day strike. What I mean is it is now apparent that this is not now and never has been about money."

"This is about putting the players in their place. This is about denying to the overwhelming majority of the players ... any opportunity to either be a free agent and have a market value set for their services, or to be in a circumstance in which a third, neutral party sets a fair salary."

Lee MacPhail, the owners' chief bargainer, took issue with Fehr's remarks. Said he: "That's an incorrect statement — putting the players in their place. This is not at the players. The players are being well compensated."

The players set the Aug. 6 strike

deadline on July 15, the day before the 56th annual All-Star Game. At the time, there was widespread optimism that a settlement would be reached in time to head off a walkout. But positions hardened and rhetoric grew louder. On Monday, with those three weeks reduced to one day, no formal negotiations were held.

Fehr did get together with MacPhail on Monday morning, to detail a plan suggested Sunday. Fehr offered to take less than a one-third share of network television revenue — which would amount to \$60 million annually for six years — and instead accept about \$40 million each year for the pension fund. The resulting difference, about \$125 million from a total TV package of \$1.1 billion, would be redirected to the teams that most need it.

The players made the proposal, however, provided the owners agreed not to change salary arbitration rules.

MacPhail called Fehr's proposal "alarmingly destructive." Counter- Fehr: "In this situation, there's not much more we can do."

By late Monday, it was clear that only a dramatic change of position could keep the players on the field.

"There's a strike," Fehr said as Monday night's final game wound down. "The strike is on as of the end of games tonight..."

"As a technical matter, the strike does not begin until the starting time of games Tuesday. As a practical matter, if we don't have an agreement, we've told the players that they should just be wherever they want to be and do whatever they want to do. This is the way it has to be."

MacPhail conceded that another meeting was unlikely to deter a walkout. "I can't say that I'm optimistic at this point," he said.

The players set the Aug. 6 strike



Lee MacPhail
'This is no stab at the players.'

While negotiators gave it another try, ballplayers waited to see if their world would continue.

"I'll get up and listen to the news and see what happens," said Scott McGregor, the Baltimore Orioles player representative. McGregor, scheduled to pitch Tuesday night against the Blue Jays, had flown to Toronto early Monday.

As time was called, the National League division leaders were the New York Mets in the East and the Los Angeles Dodgers in the West. In the American League, Toronto led the East, while the California Angels were on top in the West.

Strawberry's 3 Homers Put Mets in First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Suddenly it has become a what-might-have-been season for Darryl Strawberry, the developing New York Met superstar. Strawberry had the best game

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

of his 2½-year career here Monday when he hit three home runs, singled, drove in three runs and scored four times to lead the Mets to a 7-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

The victory was the Mets' third straight and pushed them into first place by a half-game ahead of St. Louis in the National League East.

The resulting difference, about \$125 million from a total TV package of \$1.1 billion, would be redirected to the teams that most need it.

Strawberry hit a three-run home

in the first inning and bases-empty shots in the third and seventh (stinted in the ninth). The only other Mets to hit three home runs in a game were Jim Hickman in 1965, Dave Kingman in 1976 and Cliffell Washington in 1980.

New York made up three games on St. Louis in three days, but the prospect of Tuesday's threatened player strike took away much of the excitement.

"I never thought that this might be our last game," said Strawberry. "I had a real good day, but knowing you can't come back tomorrow and play.... It's going to be tough. It'll hurt the fans and players."

The strike aside, much of Strawberry's season was spoiled when he missed seven weeks because of a thumb injury. He was out 43 games, during which the Mets were 20-23. He came back on June 28 and had a .215 average with 6 homers and 12 runs batted in. Since returning, Strawberry has raised his average to .263; he is now 15 home runs and 41 RBIs.

PHILADELPHIA — Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Ozzie Virgil hit two homers and John Russell added another to give Philadelphia its third victory in a four-game series.

DODGERS 6, BRAVES 1: In Atlanta, Steve Sax drove in three runs with two singles and Pedro Guerrero's

three hits extended his hitting streak to 15 games as Los Angeles breezed past the Braves.

EXPOS 5, PIRATES 2: In Pittsburgh, Andre Dawson doubled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth and Hubie Brooks followed with a two-run single to assure Jeff Reardon his major-league leading 28th save of the year.

RED SOX 8, PADRES 7: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker went 4-for-5, including a three-run homer, to lead an 11-hit attack that rallied the Reds past San Diego. Cincinnati player-manager Pete Rose went 1-for-4, leaving him 24 hits from Ty Cobb's career record of 4,191.

ASTROS 7, GIANTS 5: In Houston, rookie Glenn Davis drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Kevin Bass had two RBIs to lead the Astros to their fourth straight victory.

YANKEES 7, WHITE SOX 3: In the American League, Ron Guidry (14-4) struck out seven and walked none in registering his ninth complete game of the year. Don Mattingly and Rickey Henderson hit back-to-back first-pitch home runs off Floyd Bannister in the fifth inning. It was Mattingly's fourth homer in four games.

ANGELS 3, MARINERS 1: In Anaheim, California, a sixth-inning

throwing error by pitcher Bill Swift led to two runs that gave the Angels their fourth straight triumph.

A'S 5, TWINS 1: In Oakland, California, Bruce Bochte had three hits and drove in two runs in the seventh. Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish hit back-to-back home runs in the eighth and Lou Whitaker added a two-run homer in the ninth to lift Detroit to its 12th straight victory at Royals Stadium. (AP, UPI)

A Club — Maybe a Sport — in Receivership

International Herald Tribune
London — The receiver is at the Wolves' door.

Second course to the haunting loss of human lives at Bradford, Birmingham and Brussels — recomplications from which now mingle with the call of a new season — comes a fear for English clubs themselves.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers, whose old gold has been a master thread in the fabric of a game that spread out of England to become universal, are days from extinction.

Unless the club owners, two property-dealing Anglo-Pakistani brothers, produce their promised \$2.5 million by Friday, Wolverhampton will be finished. And if

ROB HUGHES

The Wolves go, who is to stop a panic wave of creditors bringing the whole pack down?

Portents are there: Two-thirds of England's 92 professional clubs have not been able to pay their way for years. They have survived on goodwill and on belief that soccer's success will be ruthlessly brought to book. They have been a shop window, a worldwide advertising tool via television.

None of those attractions escapes the carnage of last May. Quite rightly, soccer grounds are being subjected to cripplingly expensive safety criteria and it will be astounding if even last season's small crowds have the stomach to risk terrace warfare anew.

And with the 1985-86 kickoff barely two weeks away, the English League, still convinced of its product's magnetism, is deadlocked in negotiations with television companies. Doubtless seeing soccer down, TV is trying to exploit the situation for more "live" coverage but no additional cash. The league demands less of the first, far more of the second.

Without all this, without the ramifications of Brussels in particular, the Wolves had long pursued their own destruction. The golden years of the League 97 years ago and untouchable during the post-war boom years, are faded history.

It was glorious while it lasted. Throughout the fifties — managed by Stan Cullis and led by England Captain Billy Wright — the Wolves of the roaring long ball were champions four times, runners-up three and completed the decade with the FA Cup in their trophy room.

The club pioneered the English challenge in Europe. It led the way to floodlit night competition. Its gates were regularly locked on full houses of 60,000. Now, relegated to the Third Division, the team will be lucky to attract a tenth of that.

Not everything can be laid at the feet of inferior players and mismanagement. A glance at the derelict wasteland surrounding the Molineux ground, separating it from a following that once was automatic, hints at wider malaise.

The metropolitan borough of Wolverhampton is a slice of West Midlands industrial decay. Its 18.6 percent unemployed include more than the average number of blacks and Asians, for whom the tradition and the priority of Wolverhampton Wanderers are meaningless.

Blind to what was going on, the club's directors accelerated its decline. The year 1979 symbolized the insanity. Failing to the hype of the million-pound transfer, the Wolves bought Andy Gray for £1.2 million (then about \$2.66 million) and sold Steve Daley to Manchester City for £1.4 million. A daring, dashing international goal-scorer — Gray —

for a moderate midfield runner, surely good business at balancing the books. Alas, no.

Gray, known to have had his ankles kicked to pulp, was a misfit who seldom played, never mind earned his £50,000 salary. Worse, the understandable salary demands of other players doubled the Wolves' bills at a time when another financial albatross weighed heavily on the club's neck.

In 1979, ignoring the plights of others who had erected new stands on the quicksand of falling attendances, Wolverhampton built its own white elephant — a £2.8 million stand, for which a Lloyd's Bank loan cost it £250,000 in annual interest. By 1982, with match receipts of £817,000 and expenditures of £1.5 million, the official receiver took his first bite.

Cubbacks dementing to pampered stars depressed morale. How could the lads give their best when they had to buy their own boots, pay their own dental bills, make personal calls from their own homes? The nerve of it!

The club's demise was set for 5 P.M. on July 30, 1982. At 4:57, the new messiah came. Derek Dougan, the Irish showman center-forward of the club's past, arrived with a consortium's £1.8 million check and the crator of a zealot.

He went out to the people, telling them how his backers, Allied Properties of Manchester, planned to convert the Wolves' 14½ acres into a £22 million fulcrum of community life. He called on the local socialist council to develop the surrounding 35 acres into "the most visionary project this town's ever had."

He foresaw 1,000 jobs, a leisure complex, an office block, a gigantic department store and a science park to serve an adjoining technical college. "The Book of Proverbs," he said, "tells us where there is no vision, the people perish."

Three years later, after a brief respite and an amazing coming and going of unheralded talent (including lads straight from the welfare queue), Wolverhampton is in bankruptcy court once again. The West Midlands Council sent the club's closure. Dougan has departed as chairman and chief executive and is among the creditors. He claims the club owes him £109,000; Allied said it will sue him for £300,000.

The club has no chairman, no manager and no big names among players who are also claiming unpaid bonuses. A former manager, Graham Hawkins, has just sued for wrongful dismissal. Another, Tommy Docherty, used Wolverhampton as the butt of sick wisecracks. Even the milkman is under orders not to deliver without being paid in cash.

And the clock ticks away toward Friday's deadline, set by a court for the winding up. That allows time for a check to be sent to its way from the United States to inject \$2.2 million into the ailing club.

If it arrives, its signature will be the same as that behind Allied Properties. The Bhatty brothers are shy benefactors, too preoccupied with business (which, reportedly last year included £1 million profit on a single London house) to take to the bat of a local council leader who had instigated that Allied's interests did not lie with the team.

Indeed, ignored, a mysterious takeover bid that fell far short of the £5 million-plus the Bhattis might have considered.

Sports Briefs

Worldwide 'Goodwill Games' Planned

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Cable television magnate Ted Turner announced on Tuesday an agreement with the Soviet Union to hold "goodwill games" starting in Moscow next year and open to amateur athletes worldwide. He said the games would be held every four years, with sites alternating between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Turner said the event is to feature track and field events and other summer sports. The agreement with Soviet sports and television authorities was signed in Moscow on Tuesday.

Amateur Russian and American athletes have not met competitively since the 1976 Olympics. The United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Games and the Soviet Union boycotted the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Russians Set N. America Hockey Tour

MOSCOW (AP) — The Central Army hockey team will tour North America in December and January for six games against National Hockey League teams, Tass reported Tuesday.

The team, which has produced many of the Soviet Union's best national players, will begin its series against Edmonton on Dec. 26, followed by games against Edmonton (Dec. 28), Calgary (Dec. 29), Montreal (Dec. 31), St. Louis (Jan. 2) and Minnesota (Jan. 4).

Egypt Readmitted to Pan-Arab Games

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — The general assembly of the Arab Sports Union, the organizing body of the Pan-Arab Games, has voted to readmit Egypt. In Monday's 15-1 balloting, only Syria voted against; four other nations, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and South Yemen, abstained. The vote did not affect the Pan-Arab Games currently in progress in Morocco.

Egypt was excluded from the union in 1979, following its expulsion from the Arab League for signing the Camp David peace agreements with Israel. The union normally includes all members of the Arab League.

USFL Players Union Sues Gunslingers

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — The United States Football League Players Association filed suit Monday against the San Antonio Gunslingers for the more than \$550,000 owed the team's former players for the last four games of this season.

The 46 players were waived July 22, when owner Clinton Manges failed to meet an arbitrator's deadline for making good on the missed two payrolls in June. The players were waived before they would have automatically become free agents under grievance procedures.

Meza to Defend Title Against Pintor

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Juan Meza will defend his World Boxing Council super-bantamweight title against fellow Mexican Guadalupe Pintor here Aug. 18, it was announced on Monday. Meza won the championship by knocking out American Jaime Garza last November.

On the town's crest is the motto, "Out of Darkness Comes Light."

For the Wolves, and for a sport that would feel the ripple effect, it will have to be a golden shaft.

Andy Gray (airborne, left): A misfit at Wolverhampton.</

OBSERVER

Portrait of a Painter

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Writers have to do something besides write, or he-men will think they are sissies. This is why Ernest Hemingway went around shooting things and attending wars. There are many other famous examples.

George Plimpton, for instance. He tries to play the game with professional athletes. Woody Allen makes movies. David Hulseboer rows, John Irving wrestles. Or used to wrestle. Norman Mailer has run for mayor of New York, made a movie, got arrested for a cause.

My career as a writer was gravely hampered by my refusal to develop a sideline. When I took up the typewriter, I scoffed at the writing men of action. Could one imagine Henry James plodding around Africa in the Hemingway mode, shooting poor offensive beasts?

Marcel Proust, I pointed out, had written profusely without playing quarterback for the Darrow Lions or pitching to Willie Mays.

And what about Charles Dickens? He would have been outraged if told he ought to take up rowing or wrestle, or run for mayor, because he-men would think him a pantywaist if he just sat around dribbling ink.

What was good enough for James, Proust and Dickens was good enough for me. I sat around dribbling ink.

And failed, of course.

He-men would not buy my books. If they wanted to read books written by somebody who didn't sweat and struggle at irrelevant sideline activities, he-men said, they could read books by women writers.

So my market was taken over by Fran Lebowitz, Jane Austen and Edith Wharton, whose writings were lean, muscular and energetic because they did not have to exhaust themselves going on safaris, making movies, rowing, wrestling, pitching to Willie Mays or running for mayor.

I acknowledged the way of the world and took up a visible sideline.

There was consternation in the house the day I rose from my typewriter, strode into the parlor and, with muscles buckling under the weight, spilled a gallon of white alkyd primer on the Aubusson rug.

Yes, I had decided to take up house-painting.

That was many years ago. Now the years spent scraping paint, putting wall cracks, removing wallpaper and smearing like paint thinner at elegant writers' conferences have given my writing a manly weight, which, if developed, might yet please me among the great authors.

This summer — if I may share a confidence — I intend to take on Henry James. His "Portrait of a Lady" was probably good enough in its time, but does America these days want to read a sexist novel about women in hoop skirts?

This was the question I asked myself one day while removing green and blue polka-dot wallpaper from a second-floor bedroom in a house I had bought so I would have something to paint between books.

As soon as I asked it, I realized that the great novel waiting to be written would have to be titled "Portrait of a Woman." And while I scraped a tail at a particularly obdurate piece of wallpaper, I determined whether it should bear the subtitle "Without No Clothes On."

Four weeks have passed since that first conversation with myself and, believe me, getting off that polka-dot wallpaper was not easy. It had a vinyl finish that refused to soak up the hot water applied to it, and I finally had to go after it with a rotary sander. After that the walls had to be rubbed with steel wool, but the sander had chewed up the plaster so badly that...

Where was I? Yes, "Portrait of a Woman," possibly subtitled "Without No Clothes On," provided America seems ready for a great satirical novel. I have been up on the ladder all day trying to save the wall with patching plaster, and wondering if a better title wouldn't be "Portrait of a Gentleman," possibly subtitled "Without No Pants On," and I'm now too tired to make great artistic decisions.

That's the trouble with house-painting. By the time you finish washing the brushes, you're too exhausted to sit down at the typewriter. And if you sit down anyhow, the writing comes out exhausted and pointless. Like this.

Well, at least they can't call me "sissy boy."

New York Times Service

Fighting Wildfires With Technology

By Jim Robbins
New York Times Service

HELENA, Montana — For more than a week opaque columns of smoke rose into the sky at Hellgate Canyon, near Missoula. As darkness gathered, dozens of wind-driven blazes flickered in the thickly forested mountains.

Struggled to dig a line around the 1,000-acre (400-hectare) fire. Bombers dropped loads of fire-retardant slurry before the flames, leaving dusty red streaks on the ground.

Each day that week in the middle of July, decisions had to be made on how to fight the fire and what its course might be. In this case, the fire boss and crews had the assistance of a U.S. Forest Service computer program called Behave.

The system cannot cover all possibilities; shifting winds in Hellgate Canyon confound the computer's projection of the fire's course. Last year on a 27,000-acre blaze in North Hills near Helena, however, a computer successfully predicted that the fire would burn itself out and that 8 miles (13 kilometers) of fire line would not be needed.

That projection is estimated to have saved \$670,000 in labor and materials. And it meant that firefighters did not have to risk their lives digging a line.

Forest fires in the West earlier this summer killed three persons, destroyed 200 homes and caused more than \$60 million in damage. At the peak of the season, the Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and state forest agencies were spending \$8.6 million a day fighting fires nationwide. The Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho, said more than a million acres had burned this year in the West.

Until 1940, forest fires were fought by people who hiked into a fire. Directed by radio from aircraft, they used shovels and poleaxes. Their mission was the same as it is now: to dig a trench around the fire to contain it.

In 1940 firefighters began to be flown with equipment to the fire area and parachuted in to get an early assessment of the blaze.

In the early 1970s Forest Service researchers began to apply



Charles Busbey (above) charts potential fire hazards; forestry officials used calculators to predict movements of blazes and a computer (Dellora Ganger, right, with printouts) to monitor lightning strikes.

Don Ross/The New York Times

technology developed for other uses, including the military. Infrared cameras, for example, are used over fires to detect hot spots and to get a picture of the perimeter of the fire despite smoke.

Now, as in many other fields, computers have taken a big role in making decisions.

To gather data, federal agencies have developed devices that can detect more than 95 percent of all lightning strikes in 11 Western states. Together with computer programs and portable weather stations, the system is called the Initial Attack Management System. The \$7-million network began operation this year at the Interagency Fire Center.

Four categories of data are needed: the type of fuel, whether (pine needles, large branches, grass, standing trees), the amount of moisture in living and dead plants, the angle of slope and the wind speed. Helicopters fly ahead of the fire to take samples and examine the terrain.

Given these, the computer plots how quickly, how far and in what direction the fire will spread, how hot it will be, the length of the flames and how long it will take to contain the fire.

In the evening the firefighters estimate what each fire will do during the heat of the day, said Richard Rothenberg, a research scientist in the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory in Helena, and they plan their suppression strategy accordingly. If the flame length, for example, is expected to be more than 4 feet (1.2 meters), alternatives must be found to digging fire lines; flames longer than four feet are considered unsafe.

For several years the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Interagency Fire Center have been using satellites to map 11 Western states by terrain and moisture content.

The maps have been sent to regional offices of the land management agencies around the West, and the Automatic Lightning

Detection System works from this base of information.

Firefighters used to rely on lookout towers on ridges and hills. Now 32 remote sensors report lightning strikes.

"We can detect 95 to 99 percent of all lightning," said Steven German, program manager for the system. When a large number of strikes hits an area, especially one that has been mapped as particularly dry, a plane is sent out. It is estimated that 75 percent of the fires in the West are caused by lightning, so the system is expected to produce a dramatic reduction in the number of fires that become major problems.

Despite the advances of technology, though, fire lines are still dug by hand. "We've tried a lot of machines," said Bill McCleese, the Forest Service's assistant director for fire management in Washington. "But with the kind of terrain we work in there's nothing to replace the human being with a shovel."

PEOPLE

Stockman Book Contract

David Stockman, who resigned last month as director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, has sold book rights to Harper & Row for more than \$2 million. The book, to be titled "The Triumph of Politics," will be a "personal memoir and a revealing study of the process of politics and government in our country," said Edward L. Burlingame, vice president and publisher of Harper's Trade Book Division. The book will be released next spring, he said.

Thirteen years after she presented Richard M. Nixon with a small bouquet during his first trip to China, Shen Ding has become a newlywed in Michigan. She says she intends to write the former U.S. president to thank him for improving relations with China. Shen Ding, who was 12 when she presented the bouquet in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, said: "All this, my marriage, none of it could have happened without his visit," she and Jim Butler, 32, met in Beijing last September when Butler, who works for Detroit-based Burroughs Corp., spent three months installing computers for a Chinese company. They married two months ago and live in a Detroit suburb.

Princess Margaret Thatcher of Britain and her husband, Denis, have signed a contract to buy a house in the high-security Dulwich Gate development in southern London, according to David Pretty, managing director of Barratt Central London Ltd. The development is bounded by a high brick wall and equipped with electrically operated entrance gates and closed-circuit television cameras. Pretty refused to give the price but said the 23 houses in the development ranged from \$380,000 to \$475,000 (about \$315,000 to \$645,000).

Franz Josef Strauss, who turns 70 next month, has acquired a jet pilot's license. Munich newspapers reported that the Bavarian state prime minister, who has flown private planes since 1968, made a perfect landing in a twin-engine Cessna Citation to pass his jet test with flying colors. He said he would use the Cessna for quick trips to Bonn. Strauss's Christian Social Union is part of the Bonn coalition but he spends most of his time in Bavaria.

Sir Freddie Laker, whose cut-price trans-Atlantic airline went bankrupt in 1982, married Jacqueline Am Harvey, a former Eastern Airlines flight attendant, on Tuesday, his 63rd birthday. Harvey, 42, an American, is a public relations agent.

Rock Hudson has approved a plan to set up a foundation to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome in his name, a spokesman said.

He was diagnosed with AIDS in 1981 and died in 1985.

He was born in 1925 in Los Angeles and died in 1985 in Los Angeles.

He was a gay man who was a

success in Hollywood and a failure in business.

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